FIRST EDITION.

CALEB CUSHING.

What the Counsel for the United States Says About the Geneva Tribunal.

The Award to the United States a Great Success.

The Feeling in England About It—How the Arbitration Board Did Its Work—Sir Alexander Cockburn's Dissent—The English Claims and What They Amount To—Why the Meetings Were Secret.

Of course we get from a newspaper "interviewer" the most interesting account of the Geneva arbitration. The official award and the statements of the different arbitrators are rather tedious and technical, but a *Herald* commissioner extracted from Caleb Cushing, in New York, on Wednesday, immediately after his arrival from Europe, an account of the proceedings of the tribunal that is full and satisfactory. We quote the greater portion of the report:

Mr. Cushing is a man of massive physique, and in face bears a strong resemblance to Daniel Webster. His eyes are rather small and piercing, his mouth large and well-formed, and his nose prominent. At very first sight one could see he was

A MAN OF PROMINENCE.

He rose to greet the reporter as the latter entered the room.

"My mission," said the reporter as he sat down, "is to interview you, Mr. Cushing."

"I am really a poor subject for any such ordeal," answered Mr. Cushing, smiling. "I know nothing."

"You are too modest, Mr. Cushing. What you know is just at present of the greatest interest to the people of the United States. And, to begin, how are you satisfied with the result of your mission?"

"It has been entirely satisfactory, I think, to the people of the United States, however it may appear to the English. It has been a great success for us, and one of which we should feel proud. Fifteen millions is a large sum of money; and yet it is not the money value of the award which is the triumph so much as the points which have been settled by the controversy and the arbitration. The world has never seen a matter of this kind settled in this way—two great countries coming together, and, instead of resorting to war, settling their differences peacefully and by arbitration. Earl Russell, in 1865, refused to attribute, and war was imminent; but we went on, insisting that there should be no war, but we will yet have a

MUST HAVE COMPENSATION

for the damage done us. Lord Clarendon was the first to accept the idea of arbitration, but he did not remain to see the end of his work. Then came at last Granville, and by his efforts, joined to ours, the treaty was drawn up and the matter left to arbitration. Then came our success. And to show that this opinion is not mine alone you have only to read the dissenting opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn and see wherein he acknowledges that it has been a great success for us. This opinion is a very lengthy one, as you see (Mr. Cushing pointed to a huge folio on the table).

REPORTER—Is this dissenting opinion of any value or weight?

Mr. CUSHING—None other than as being the opinion of one of the arbitrators and that of an eminent lawyer. In it he opens many new phases of the case, which are entitled to regard. But the opinion does not in the slightest alter the case. The Court decided, by a majority of four to one, in our favor, and that settled entirely the question, and England must be content to the award though her arbitrator might differ from it.

REPORTER—In England, as I understand it, there is a great deal of opinion about the arbitration and the award.

Mr. CUSHING—Well, of course, you know the opposition papers censure the matter and don't look at it in the same light as we do. Of course, we have some proportion that we have attained success they suffered defeat. How the people of England look upon it generally it is impossible to say. The only member of the Government who has spoken upon the question, Mr. Robert Lowe—has expressed himself as being

HEARTILY GLAD

that the thing has been brought to a termination, though he has not expressed himself either one way or the other as to being satisfied with the result of the arbitration. We can only know how the administration in England feels about it when the government meets. Yet there are a great many papers (though to tell the truth they know very little about the matter) which express themselves as regarding the award to be a simple matter of justice. On the whole I am inclined to believe that the people of England are not extremely dissatisfied with the way the arbitration has turned out.

REPORTER—Some of the opposition papers here are growling about the result. They profess to look upon the award as being very small, and appear to be afraid that the English claims for damages to the property of British subjects will fully counterbalance and even surpass the Alabama claims.

Mr. CUSHING—That is absurd. There is no interest in the whatever. The claims now under consideration by the Mixed Commission, and made by British subjects against this government, will altogether amount to very little over one million of dollars. They will never come up to two millions. This will leave

A VERY HANDSOME MARGIN

on our side, and one the claimants will be perfectly satisfied with.

REPORTER—Was $15,000,000 all you claimed.

Mr. CUSHING—Oh, no. We claimed more than that, but that is the sum the Court allowed us. It was for depredations committed upon American vessels by the Alabama and Florida and Shenandoah after she left the port of Melbourne. These were all the claims considered, the indirect claims being abandoned at an early stage of the controversy.

REPORTER—Did you, by the way, consider these claims justifiable?

Mr. CUSHING—I think they came within the meaning of the treaty, but as they were not allowed, why, it's no use speaking about them.

REPORTER—Let me ask you a question which seems to puzzle a great many. Has the question been decided that a neutral power has not the right to allow privateers to leave her ports while another power is at war?

Mr. CUSHING—That is not exactly the question. The matter covered by the Treaty of Washington was that a neutral power was bound to exercise

DUE DILIGENCE

to prevent the equipment of vessels destined for an enemy's service of war. It was on this question which was covered by the Treaty of Washington that the arbitrators discussed, and they decided that England did not exercise due diligence in allowing the Alabama and others to leave her ports, and that she is, therefore, liable for the damage they inflicted. This is the principle and this the result of the violation of that principle, and it was in this that the case of our assistant claim, and in the assertion of which we have been so eminently successful.

REPORTER—Did you see any prominent Englishmen who gave you their views concerning the result of the Geneva Arbitration?

Mr. CUSHING—No; I did not go to England. In France, however, it was the general opinion that the United States had received a great victory, and one which she deserved to achieve. I have no doubt that all are glad the principle is settled, though no doubt the English may not relish the payment of so large a sum.

REPORTER—And now as to another point. Why did the Geneva Board insist on working and deliberating with closed doors—in fact, doing things so secretly that not even the press could get information of what was going on?

Mr. CUSHING—That is the opposition's point, and it seems to have been generally misunderstood. The fact was

THE SESSIONS OF THE TRIBUNAL

were a great deal more open than the sittings of tribunals ordinarily. When judges deliberate do they usually do so before every one? Are not their sessions secret? What judiciary tribunal allows any person to be present while it is discussing its decision? Then, why should the judges of the Geneva Tribunal—for they sat as judges in the highest of cases—allow their discussions to be broken into by anybody? Indeed, there was no reason why they should even allow the agents and the counsel of the respective governments to be present at their deliberations, but this was done as a mark of courtesy to two great Powers. The arbitrators considered, and very properly, that it would hardly do to have the papers discussing their decisions as they were going on. And how would it have looked to have deliberated on such important matters before the public gaze? It does not seem to have struck people generally that these gentlemen were judges, deliberating upon a verdict, before which no debating or argument during the sessions of the Board of Arbitrators.

EVERYTHING WAS WRITTEN

and was presented to the Board in a printed form. Before the Court had opened at all the United States had presented eight octavo and England five folio volumes, and all these had to be carefully studied. In all, the proceedings take up some twenty-five volumes.

REPORTER—How did the Board do its work?

Mr. CUSHING—The papers would be taken home and read and studied. Even the mechanical labor of reading such a mass of paper over was something. This is why the Board was obliged to adjourn from time to time. The agents had the business of reading over and presenting the papers for the consideration of the Board. A large part of the papers were read aloud. The proceedings were of the most dignified character. Very seldom anything approaching a row was broached, though of course it would be more than human nature could stand to go through all this dry stuff without something to relieve it occasionally. I think I never saw anything more dignified and more impressive than on the last day, when Count Sclopis, the President of the Board, read the award. On this occasion the press was admitted and the wives and families of the arbitrators and counsel on each side. In all about thirty-three sessions of the Board were held, stretching over a period of three months, from the 14th of June to the 15th of September. Sometimes three and again four sessions were held in each week.

REPORTER—Are the arbitrators to be compensated for these services?

Mr. CUSHING—When the governments agreed to leave the matter to the decision of the arbitrators belonging to

NEUTRAL POWERS

they asked Italy, Brazil and Switzerland to appoint one each, and agreed to remunerate them for their services jointly. It was not to be expected that such services would be gratuitious.

REPORTER—What were the relations between were the arbitrators friendly and sociable among each other?

Mr. CUSHING—Oh, yes, we visited among ourselves, and were on pleasant and amicable terms.

REPORTER—How was it about Sir Alexander Cockburn, the English arbitrator?

Mr. CUSHING—Well, he remained entirely private, and neither visited nor received any visits. We wondered at it ourselves, though this is a matter on which I would rather not touch. Otherwise, a very pleasant sociability existed among us. Several made excursions, some as far as Paris. I remained in Geneva, though I occasionally made little excursions in the environs. Geneva is a charming city, and I passed a very pleasant sojourn there.

REPORTER—What was the composition of the Board mentally?

Mr. CUSHING—Very fine indeed. Mr. Staempfli was ex-President of the Swiss Republic, having been

THREE TIMES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR.

He is at present a member of the National Assembly—the same as our Congress—and holds a very high and honorable position. During his experiences in his various positions he has become thoroughly acquainted with law, though not a lawyer. Baron Itajuba, of Brazil, was also a gentlemen well versed in the legal requirements of the position, and Count Sclopis, the Italian arbitrator, is a man eminent for his acquirements. Of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Charles Francis Adams I need not speak. Of counsel there were on the English side Sir Roundell Palmer (who is to be Lord Chancellor), Professor Bernard and Mr. Cohen. On our side the counsel were Mr. Evarts, Mr. Waite and myself. The agents for the two governments were—on the English side, Lord Tenterden, and on ours Mr. Bancroft Davis. This is the composition of the whole Board, and I need say nothing in its praise.

REPORTER—I presume you are glad the whole matter is terminated?

Mr. CUSHING—Heartily glad. It was a terrible bore all through. I am proud of the success we have had, to be sure, but I have

NEVER DONE DRIER WORK

in my life. But it is impossible for me to give you any correct idea of what we have done during the past few months in the space of a couple of columns. It is a matter which, before speaking about, and especially printing about, should be thoroughly studied. As I told you before, the proceedings of the Board took up twenty-five volumes, and then on top of all came that important document, Sir Alexander Cockburn's dissentient opinion. Is it possible, in the space of a newspaper article, to give a *resume* of all this? I know, to the masses, the matter of the Board of Arbitration is dry and uninteresting. But yet of what immense importance to the two countries, and not only to us, but to all the civilized countries of the world! The moral effect of this decision is incalculable. We felt, and grieved as a people and had just cause for war. But we did not want to go to war, and proposed to settle our difficulties amicably. England did not wish to go to war any more than we did, and

MET US HALF WAY

in our proposals. You see the great result, and every nation should rejoice with us, and, indeed, it does.

Mr. Cushing rose and went to his trunk, and out of a mass of foreign papers chose one and showed the reporter a report of a meeting of the Academie des Sciences, in the *Journal des Debats*, in which the Geneva Arbitration is pronounced a glorious success. The debate was among some of the most notable scientific men in France.

"And by the way," adde I Mr. Cushing, "all our debates were in French, so that every member in the Board spoke a foreign language to his own, but French was the only one we could meet on. Sir Alexander Cockburn spoke it the best of any one in the Board. His mother was French."

DECAY OF THE LORDS.

The English Peers and Their Loss of Power.

[M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.]

The degree to which the hand of decay has got hold of the House of Lords is shown in the indifference which public men now show to promotion thereto. It is well known that Lord Salisbury went into it most reluctantly, and that when the Queen offered to make Disraeli a peer, he replied that his wife would be grateful for a similar offer, whereon she became a Viscountess. The truth is that the House of Peers has declined in power and influence through the decay of the ancient families which originally made its character and power. Hardly a month passes in which we do not hear some announcement of mating the crumbling away of these relics of feudalism. This week Lord Hastings has died. His elder brother, from whom he inherited the title, was a sot, and died of dissoluteness and in disgrace a year or two ago, leaving the estate in ruin through his gambling and other vices. He was succeeded by a brother who was a poor clergyman, and who is said to have been toiling to retrieve the family fortunes. Now he has died and is succeeded by a boy in his seventeenth year who will have before him the probably impossible task of winning respect again for the disgraced name and house of Hastings.

A great deal of the licentiousness of aristocratic families arises from the false position in which the young lords are places, during all the earlier part of their lives, while waiting to enter upon their duties and occupation. They must be idle. It is unconventional for them to engage in any business or profession. Just in the proportion that they are clever and ignorous there is a probability that their powers will run to waste or be spent upon improper excitements. I have in mind as I write a young lord of a great deal of wit and force, who for some time kept the neighborhood in which he lived in a perpetual scandal by his behavior. He was in the habit of playing the coarsest practical jokes on anybody, and when he had nothing else to do, would go around a village after midnight ringing the doorbells. He was a very strong young man physically, and on one occasion, when he was parsing by a country gentleman's house he stopped to speak to the ostler. Observing that the ostler was a strong fellow the idea struck him that he would like to have a pugilistic encounter with him. "My good fello," said the Lord, "I should like to have a fight with you." I think I can lick you." "I dunno 'o you be," answers the other, "but you must be the first man in these parts if ye can lick me." "Very well," says the Lord "let's go at it, and if you can whip me I'll give you five pounds." And at it, there in the stable-yard, they went for half an hour, at the end of which his lordship was fairly used up. The ostler had to take him home in a wagon, and was in much consternation and anxiety when he found that the pulpy mass he was conveying had to be confided to weeping relations at a neighboring castle. However, his lordship recovered slowly, and no sooner was he able to do anything than he sought the hostler who had punished him not five pounds but fifty. Well, after that his lordship got into various scrapes, and was brought up in the Police Court several times. But suddenly by the death of Lord W. in Ireland he came into the occupation of immense Irish estates, and I believe he now has the reputation of being one of the most faithful, excellent and philanthropic noblemen that is to be found in that country. So soon as he had something to do he became a man. It is a rather droll circumstance that when he came into possession he sent for the ostler who had thrashed him, and gave him a high position on his estates. Not long ago this eccentric nobleman had his neck broken by the fall of his horse, and he was deeply lamented by the poor of his neighborhood.

AN ARKANSAS LETTER.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

DOVER, Oct. 3, 1872.—*My Dear Boy.*—The double-barrel that you sent came safely to hand, and I was only shot at once while I was coming to it home. Bill Stiver popped at me from behind the fence as I was passing his house, but I had loaded the two-shooter as soon as I got it, and he didn't jump up from behind that fence but once.

I am glad that one of the barrels is a rifle, as I needed it for long range practice. The other I can fill with buckshot, and can riddle a man nicely at close quarters. I mean to try both barrels on those Jetts when I meet them. You see, old man Jett stole a hoss from us in the war, and when it was over, paid laid for him and killed him. Then nigger Tom Jett, as we called him—the black-faced one—he laid for pap and plugged him. Then I picked a fuss with Tom and cut him into giblets, and since that time his brother Sam has been laying for me. I know it is his turn, but I think my double-barrel will prove too much for him.

If you want to see fun come down for a while and bring a rifle. It don't make any difference which side you belong to, and it isn't even necessary to join the militia. It is easy to get up a grudge against somebody, and all you have to do is to lay for your man and knock him over. Behind my pig-pen is one of the sweetest hiding places I know of, and it is so handy! A good many people come within range in the course of a week, and a man can pass his time right pleasantly.

I wish you would send me a catalogue of Sunday school books, with the prices. If there are any in St. Louis. If we can get them on time we will take a big lot of books. I am Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School now, and am running it under a full head of steam. Old man Byers, who was turned out, is right mad about it, and swears that he will chaw me up; but he will chaw lead if he don't keep clear of me.

My wife wants to know if you can't send her a set of teeth without her getting measured for them. Her twenty-five dollar set was busted all to flinders by a pistol shot that went through her mouth; but it didn't hurt her tongue. Write soon to your friend and pard,

P. S.—That sneaking, money cus, Sam Jett, crept up last night and fired at me through the window, but he didn't happen to kill anybody except a nigger girl. I mean to go for him, though, to-day, will be glad of a chance to try the double-barrel.

GENERAL POLITICS.

A REFORM organization, comprising Charles O'Conor and other prominent citizens, is to tender the nomination for the Mayoralty of New York to Havemeyer to-morrow.

THE Executive Sub-Committee of the State Central Committee of Missouri publish an address presenting to the citizens of Missouri the names of O'Conor and Adams for President and Vice President; also a full electoral ticket, embracing the names of several quite prominent citizens of St. Louis and State. The address reviews the reform movement, and declares it a failure. It states that there is no candidate now in the field that represents it or the Democratic party, and closes as follows: "A great opportunity has been lost by bad counsel, and a great cause been betrayed by false intrigues. It is possible that it is too late to retrieve the false steps, but it is not too late to record a solemn protest against fraud and treachery. It is never too late to raise a voice in behalf of truth and justice. By rallying to the support of O'Conor and Adams we shall testify to our devotion to principles. We shall maintain the existence of a constitutional party, resolutely determined to correct abuses, bring back purity to the administration, and uphold the liberties of

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby at Chappaqua.

The Jollification Over the October Elections.

Another Trip Proposed and Opposed.

Abuse of the Soldiers at Pittsburgh Cost Horace the Soldier Vote.

The Jig Up--Departure from Chappaqua.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CHAPPAQUA,
(Which is in the State uv Noo York)
Oct. 13, 1872.

JOLLIFYING AT CHAPPAQUA.

It wuz nite at Chappaqua. The wild winds sighed mournfully about the dreary house, and blew chill and sad among the denuded branches uv the fallen trees which the Philosopher and Sage hed cut down doorin the campane. (Ez he hed to be alluz surprised cuttin down a tree, he didn't uv course hev time to trim em all.) The cold autumnal rain wuz a fallin in a melancholy drizzle, and the frost king's damp and icy finger hed tetched the famous Spring wich it wuz hermetically a sealin uv. For wich, thank Heaven. Ef that spring could be friz up so that my bowels, wich requires suthin heatin, shood never be persekooted no more wi h its accussed waters I shood be happy. Inside the house we sot. We hed gathered to jollify over our expected triumph in Ohio, Indiany and Pennsylvany. We hed receeved the news and wuz jollifyin. There wuz the great and good Greeley hisself, there wuz Tilton uv the curly locks, and Reid uv the crafty face, there wuz Cochrane and McClure, and leadin men uv Pennsylvany, uv the South and West.

We wuz jollyfyin'. Down the furrowed cheek uv each the pensive tear was rollin, and each wuz usin his pocket handkercher at his eyes, probably to conceal his joy.

We sot long in silence a studyin the returns. Then the great and good Greeley spoke. He rejoiced over the victory he had achieved in the three states, tho he would say in candor that the victory was far more complete and Superior than he dared hope. But ther wuz every cuz for congratulashen and rejoicin. The majority agin us in Ohio wuz only 20,000. Now there is, in round numbers, 2,000 election precincts in that State, and of only five Republicans in the change from the vote of Grant to me, why I carry it. Likewise so in Pennsylvania and Indiany. The ishoo is now narrowed to the two, and who can doubt the result? Is not that comfort enuff?

The response was a most hilarious and enthusiastic groan from all pres ent.

RESULTS OF HORACE'S TRIP.

Mr. Leverich, an importer from Noo York, remarked that the result in the West wuz doubtless becoz Mr. Greeley wood persist in lettin out that he wuz a protectionist.

Mr. Macgregor, uv Pennsylvania, swore in good Scotch, that the result in Pennsylvany mite be attributed solely to the fact that he hed ignored Pertecshen and wuz a dallyin with Free Traders.

Kernel McWalter, uv Kentucky, remarked that his Abolishunism, wich he threw out on his trip, lost him sis strength in Southern Ohio and Injiany.

Mr. Placid, uv Northern Ohio, wuz certain that his apologizin for hevin bin an Abolishunist, at Jeffersonville, polled up the fearful majorities agin him in Northern Ohio and Injiana.

Captain Hoolan, late Quartermaster in the Federal Army, wuz satisfied that the aboose uv the soljers in Pittsburgh cost him the soljer vote.

Major Biggins, uv Virginia, late C. S. A., knowed that his cokeitin with the Federal soljers lost him the support uv the friends uv the south to the three States.

NASBY'S VIEWS.

To all uv which I listened, and then I gave my views. We wuz beaten—or to put it ez mildly ez possible, we failed to acheve a decisive victory by attemptin too much—we tried to kiver too much ground. The great and good Horris, under whom I fondly hoped to hev a Postoffis, is too versatyled in principle. In his writin he is rigid, bift in principle he is versatyled. It wood be money in his pocket ef he cood reverse the order. Ef his principles wuz ez strate forward ez his method uv cahin a man a d—d villain, he wood be entirely good. When I made him run for President, and tries to conciliate Free Traders, Protectshinists, Federal Soljer, Confederates, Abolitionists, Pros-lavery men, with a dozen other varieties uv in, he run himself into a large job. It never did win, and never will. I wuz with the decest—that is our noble chief —all the way. It was not encourgin when he was makin a speech, say in Pittsburgh, suppor tin tariff, to see on a bulletin board on the outside the identikle speech he made the day afore, in Noo Jersey, leavin tariff entirely to the Congressional destriks. It wuz not altogether a pleasant thing at Jeffersonville, when we left, for our dooty to apologize for our hevin been Abolitionist, to hev the speeches which we made three days afore in Pennsylvany denouncin slavery, pulled into our faces. To speak ez a man uv ripe years and many hosses, and the trouble wuz, them hosses wuz all a pintin different directshens. We undertook to sit on a dozen different stools, and, ez talented ez we are in that portion uv our body, we aint broad enuff. It doesn't matter to me or to Cochran, or Tilton, or McClure. With us it is a simple question uv winnin. There is the camp of the enemy to plunder, and to its immediate attakin it don't matter. I found several such in evry township. The fellow whose soul pants for a Post offis ez the hart panteth for the water course, will do jest ez I did. He'll hist his hat enthusiastically for tariff at Johnstown one day and for free trade in Illinoy to-morrow. But the people don't all want Post offices ez bad ez we do, and consekently don't hist with that ease. So fur ez I am concerned, I—

ANOTHER TOUR PROPOSED AND OPPOSED.

Here Mr. Greeley interrupted me. He wuz entirely convinced that success in November wuz ashoored. He hed bin embarrassed in the October election with county, desstrick and State tickets. Now that it is redoosed to a state ishoo between me and Grant it is different. I shel go into the canvass myself. I shel accept invitashens to address agricultooral societies, and shel make a personal toor—

"Don't!" exclaimed the entire assemblage throwin themselves on their knees before him, ez one man, with tears a streamin down their cheeks. "Don't—"

"Sir! sed I sternly (for I felt the time hed come for plain talk,) "ef you will go, uv course I shel not hev the power to prevent you, but uv the Yoonited States that prevents a man from makin a fool uv hisself. That is one of our reserved rites. But, gentle sir, listen to advice. I repeat, "Don't." You are a good man, and hev but a few days to linger. You are an old man and wot happens to you, don't matter. We hev neether uv us much uv life or character to lose. But I hev a wife and young men! Think uv Tilton, and Reid, and don't carry hem any further down than possible. They kin, it is troo, change their names and go west, but it wood foller em. Hev pity on em. But ef you will go—go prepared so that ez little damage will be done ez possible.

Cut all the telegraff wires, so that reports uv your speeches kin by no means be sent out. To make assurance doubly shoor, leave behind you skillful burglars who shel destroy the mails, that reports shel not get out in that way. Kill remorselessly every man you see with a note-book and pencil. Put yourself in posishen to deny what you hev sed, whenever it may be deemed necessary. By sich thorough and radical treatment, you wood be comparatively harmless, and poor speeches would not weigh onto us ez terribly ez did the last you made. Ef you persist in going without takin these precautions, do it; but you do it without me. I shel wash my hands of the whole biznis, and go back to the Cross Roads, where, of the livin aint so good, I commune daily with better men. I hev sed.

The Sage conclooded finally not to go, but rather to trust the sober second thought uv the people.

THE JIG'S UP.

The jig is up. I commenst borrowin money this morning uv every man who comes to Chappaqua. That presages immejit departcher. I tried to sekoor a soot uv Horrises clothes, but the only one I found wuz a soot we bought in the spring and rubbed all over with earth, to wear when we were surprised diggin in the garden. His chopin soot aint worth taking, and his travelin suit, which I wanted, he wears all the time. I shel borrer vigorously the few days I hev left, hopin to amass enuff to keep me durin the winter.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich wood like to be Postmaster, but sees no hope uv it.)

Enormous Republican Majority.

We are now able to estimate that the legitimate Republican majority in Pennsylvania is considerably over 100,000; for when Forney came out against Hartranft with his powerful *Press*, the Greeleyites said, "That's good for at least 25,000 votes." When Grow announced himself for Greeley, they exclaimed, "That'll make a difference of ten thousand." When fifteen Republican newspapers put on the white hat, they said, "That's good for 15,000 votes." When Yerkes was pardoned, the New Pork *Tribune* remarked, "That infamous deed cannot be worth less than 25,000 votes to us." And the Chicago *Tribune* estimated that Curtin's defection "ought to bring 20,000 votes." Hartranft's actual majority was 35,000. To sum up, we have the following as the real Republican majority in Pennsylvania in tranquil times:

Hartranft's majority.....35,000
Curtin diverted not less than.....20,000
Yerkes diverted not less than.....25,000
Republican newspapers diverted not less than.....15,000
Grow diverted not less than.....10,000
Forney diverted not less than.....25,000

Total Republican majority.....130,000

How is that for "high?"—*Chicago Post.*

—Such was the excitement caused in Prussia by the expulsion of the Jesuits, that the Catholic Archbishop of Cologne had instituted against him a hatred and contempt suit by the Government for daring to write a letter on the subject. In Holland some nobles had offered shelter to exiled German Jesuits, but the Hague Government prohibited them doing so.

—Trouble is brewing between the Argentine States and Bolivia. The Bolivians are determined to have a voice in settling the limits of Chaco, which the Argentine troops are monopolizing. Some Argentine troops have passed Salta, and the Bolivian Government has sent troops and cannon to defend their territory in

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

The Weather—Mean Fling at the Successful Candidates—Attack on a Minister of the Gospel—"Uncle Jake's" Criticisms.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, October 19, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

Our town enjoyed some snow the first part of this week, and now we are blessed with frosty nights and beautiful, sun-shiny days, and the general health of our citizens has improved.

THE "GENIUS" FLINGS DIRT.

The *Genius* of last week contained the meanest and dirtiest fling at our State candidates that has yet disgraced its editors, but I suppose that they may be excused for using such language when they found that their party was so completely beaten in the State and their majority so reduced in the county, and had not yet cooled off from the heat of the conflict. But if justice were done, they would be prosecuted for libel and thus learn by experience what they will learn from no other source—to be gentlemanly toward those who differ with them in politics.

MINISTER BASELY ATTACKED.

During the war of the rebellion, the vast majority of Ministers of the Gospel sided with our party and consequently the "*Genius*," thought that religion and politics should not be mixed at all, and it is true that the "devil" *alone* managed its side of the cause; although new editors have taken charge, since that time, they are of the same mind as the former one, and, this week, note the fact, that the Rev. W. W. Ralston, who received a call to Xenia, Ohio, some three weeks since, remained in town until after the election, and like any other citizen, lawfully gave in his vote at the polls. If his vote had been for Buckalew, the virtuous editors would have applauded him for doing his duty, but as he did not see things in their light, of course his religion should not be brought into their politics. We did unto them what they would have done unto us if they had been able, but they lacked some 36,000 votes.

"UNCLE JAKE" AND MY LAST.

"Uncle Jake" comes out in the "*Standard*," this week, with a long criticism of my last letter, which he has totally misunderstood. I think as little of the old "Covode" company as he dare do, but we had a chance to gain a Congressman in this district, and scotch the copperhead, which we did without raising a shout by killing the skunk. We have shown that we hold no *spite* against the members of our party in the other counties of this district, and if the "coals of fire" heaped upon their heads by our victory is enough to make them assist us in killing the skunk, the chance is left open for us to kick next time and raise a *stink* strong enough even to offend Uncle Jake. I am, yours, bear GAZETTE, to know why we did not have an illumination in our town over our great victory; the Lib-Dems. would have had no pity for us. Do not throw them as they would have, &c., *to the* motto.

J. C.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of D. S Knox, Esq.—Funeral —Almost a Fire—Shoe Store Changes Hands.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 19, 1872.

DEATH OF D. S. KNOX, ESQ.

D. S. Knox, Esq., cashier of the Monongahela National Bank died Thursday morning, October 17, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Knox was about sixty-three years of age, and had been connected with the Monongahela Bank, as cashier, for more than thirty years. He was a plain, honest, unpretending man, honored and appreciated by all who had any acquaintance with him. His death is universally regretted and casts a deep gloom over his family and friends. He will be missed in business circles, in the church and in the community; but most of all in his bereaved and sorrowing family. Stricken household have the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community.

The funeral of Mr. Knox took place from his residence, Front street, Brownsville, Saturday October 19, and was very largely attended by relatives, friends and acquaintances.

ALMOST A FIRE.

Friday evening as some boys were making an attempt at a display of fire-works a ball of fire fell upon the roof of J. Bar's building and set it on fire. It was discovered immediately and extinguished.

SALE OF SHOE STORE.

Robert Mitchell has sold his stock of shoes, fixtures, lease, &c., to that veteran shoe merchant, J. S. Wilgus, Esq. R.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCT. 1st., 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HULL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT LAW. PERSONS WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

131,746. Sinking Metallic Piles.—John Du Bois, Williamsport, Pa.

131,750. Tuyers.—Joseph H. Gartside, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John D. Geyser, same place.

131,755. Nut and Bolt Fastening.—Peter Hayden, Allegheny, Pa.

131,796. Hydrant.—Edward Stocker and Anthony Heupel, Lancaster, Pa., assignors of one-third their right to Edward G. Hatzfeld, same place.

131,803. Rope-Clamp.—Josiah G. Winger, Oil City, Pa.

131,815. Fly-Trap.—William De Puy, Polk Station, Pa.

131,823. Cooking-Range.—Henry Martin, Duncan, Pa.

131,851. Saw-Gummer.—Robert W. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to J. Fulton Thompson, same place.

131,850. Attaching Whiffletrees to Vehicles.—Harry Clough, Factoryville, Pa.

131,860. Reversible Knob-Latch.—Barthel Erbe, Pittsburgh, Pa.

131,864. Curtain-Roller.—Charles M. Fairman and James A. Henderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

131,881. Valve-Machine.—Alexander S. Kirkpatrick and Alexander C. Bell, New Alexandria, Pa.

131,902. Hoisting Machine.—George H. Pittman, McConnellsburg, Pa.

Our Planet Again.

We have had a fortunate escape, owing to the mistake made by M. Plantamour in his calculations regarding the comet that was to destroy us. Other deep astronomers have been to work, and they have reached results which they claim are incontestible. They conclude that the inevitable end of this unfortunate planet will come on the 21st of October, 2,011. Unhappily, we shall not be here to verify the prophecy. This time it is not the fiery tail of a comet that is to do the business and to roast the entire human race. It is the burning out of the sun, which will reduce the earth to a solid mass of ice. The temperature will descend so far below zero that no number of thermometers combined will be able to indicate the depths of its frigidity. This is a very bad look-out for our descendants, to whom the prospect of this dread October day one hundred and thirty-nine years hence cannot possibly prove a source of eager and gleeful anticipation.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—River four feet; declining.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—River risen six inches in the past forty-eight hours; rising slowly; five inches in channel. Arrived—Portland bar. Cloudy and mild. The Cincinnati packets were on time. The New Albany and Portland ferry boats are running again. The Mollie Ragon entered the Louisville and Evansville trade.

CAIRO, October 21.—Arrived—Colossal, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 5; Frank P. Gracey, Evansville, 7; Grand Tower. Memphis, 7; Julia, Vicksburg, 7. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans, 6 P. M. River about stationary. Clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Arrived—Northwestern, Lake Superior and New Boston, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; City of Chester and Emma Elliott, Memphis; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river. Departed—Lake Superior, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; Shreas, Memphis. River falling slowly.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A New Indian Policy Probable—Narrow Escape for the President—Postal Treaty with Switzerland—National Bank at Salt Lake City—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1872.

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

It is generally believed that another change in the Indian policy of the Government is impending. There are so many officials broaching new theories of Indian management that it is thought there is dissatisfaction with the system now in practice. Although it is unknown what the President may recommend in his message, there are out-croppings that afford a clue to the system proposed to be introduced. The new policy, if rightly apprehended, proposes to deal with the Indian as a man endowed with all the passions and vices as well as the virtues that are native to humanity. He will be dealt with on the same principles as a man in a civilized community, getting punishment for his misdeeds and protection for his industriousness. The policy of cajoling and coaxing is to be abandoned. The tribal relation is to be broken up so far as it concerns the possession of lands and property, each family having its own farm or shop, being assisted in gaining support from its own labor. The Indian is to be safe on his reservation, both in person and property, but off it he must take his chances. No white intruders are to be tolerated on the reservation, though it would not be desirable to isolate the Indian from the small settlements about its limits. The Indian will be given good instruction. A military force will be on every reservation, but in subordination to civil power.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

From Michigan to Lake Ontario, and thence to the Ohio valley, brisk to fresh southwest winds, cloudy weather and rain belts; in New England and the Middle States, southerly winds, warm and threatening weather; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly and southerly winds, with pretty cloudy weather in the former and cloudy weather and rain on the Gulf; in the Northwest, and thence over Lakes Michigan and Superior and the upper Mississippi valley, northwest winds, cool and cloudy but clearing weather. Cautionary signals are displayed at Toledo and Detroit.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

While the President was out driving, one of his colts, unaccustomed to rapid driving, suddenly bolted, and, shoving, broke the pole. The President leaped from the vehicle, as did the younger of the two colts kicked in the dash board. Assistance then arrived to the relief of the President, who congratulated himself upon his escape.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, Brigham Young as President, to commence business under the National Banking act, with a capital of $200,000.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Contracts for furnishing clothing, hats, groceries, and necessary supplies to the United States Navy Yards during the fiscal year ending June, 1873, have been awarded.

POSTAL TREATY WITH SWITZERLAND.

The President has authorized the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the Postal Treaty between this country and Switzerland.

THE OLD WORLD.

American Naval Officers Entertained by the King and Queen of Portuga'—Elections for French Assembly—The Ferrol Insurgents Dispersed—Accident at a Circus in England—Seventy Persons Injured—Two Marine Disasters—Ten Persons Drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STEAMER BATAVIA SUNK.

LONDON, October 21.—The steamer Batavia, en route from Blackwell for the River Rhine, collided with an unknown vessel, and was so seriously injured that she soon after sunk. All on board were saved except two persons, who went down with the steamer.

POLITICAL JUSTICE.

The Government has restored the right of registration for transmission abroad through the mails to *Bradlaugh's Journal*.

RECIPROCITY.

The press generally praise the effort of the American Board of Trade to procure reciprocity trade with Canada. They are of the opinion that the success of the treaty of Washington has led to this action.

ACCIDENT AT A CIRCUS.

LONDON, October 21.—The gallery of a circus at Sheffield gave way to-night while filled with spectators, and was precipitated on the heads of those below. It is reported that seventy persons were injured by the accident and in the panic which ensued.

BARQUE SUNK.

The steamer Mary, of Leith, while off that port, ran into the barque Caroline Marie, of and from Gothenburg, for Hull, and sunk in a few moments after the collision, and eight of her crew were drowned.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, October 21.—Returns from Algeria of the elections yesterday to fill vacancies in the National Assembly are very incomplete. Cremieux is ahead of all other candidates. It is not yet known who are elected in the Departments of Colvadoes and Indre et Loire, but it is believed the Radicals have been successful.

PARIS, October 21.—The Radical candidates have been elected in the Departments of Colvadoes and Indre et Loire.

PORTUGAL.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

LISBON, October 21.—The American fleet sailed to-day for Cadiz. The King and Queen visited the fleet on Saturday, and lunched on board the flag ship. On Sunday Admiral Aiden and the officers of the squadron dined and supped at the palace, and were most cordially entertained by the King and Queen and members of the Royal family.

SPAIN.

THE FERROL INSURGENTS.

MADRID, October 21.—The insurgents who escaped from Ferrol fled in all directions. They were pursued by troops. About five hundred were captured without shedding blood, as they offered no resistance. The remainder have disappeared in the mountains.

CHICAGO.

Opposition to the Reissue of Greenbacks—Violation of the Sunday Liquor Law.

CHICAGO, October 21.—The

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Leander M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Forney,	John P. Penniman,
Joseph A. Bonham,	William J. Colegrove,
Marvin A. Davis,	Jesse Merrill,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Grady,
Henry Bumm,	Robert Ralston,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Jasper M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Pearce,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward H. Ivens,	John J. Gillespie,
David K. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel H. Miller,	Thomas M. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 54½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

WHAT has become of the standing paragraph that appeared in the editorial columns of the *Post*, previous to the recent election, offering to name four Republicans who would vote for the Democratic candidates, to one Democrat who would vote the Republican ticket? We have missed its appearance for a week or more.

THE petition signed by our business men, and borne to Washintgon last night, to be laid before Secretary Boutwell, is only one of many of a similar nature, to be presented from the many large cities of the country. While it is quite uncertain whether the Secretary will take favorable action, it may lead to such legislation by Congress as will make our banks more free at such times. Our national banking system, while eminently safe, needs a little more elasticity at particular times.

CINCINNATI is increasing its park facilities by leasing for a term of ninety-nine years, with the right to purchase at any time, a splendid tract of woodland known as Burnet woods, owned by Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck and R. W. Burnet. There are 171 acres in the park, and the city takes it at a valuation of $3,000 per acre, and pays six per cent. interest on that sum as the rental. This makes the annual rent thirty thousand dollars, with the reservation that the city may at any time acquire a title to the whole or any part of the land upon the payment of the valuation named per acre.

THE elections in France have gone in favor of the Radical Republicans, which is unfavorable to the Thiers Government, as matters now stand, but may turn otherwise in the near future. Trivial circumstances often have so much to do in changing the attitude of parties in France, that it is difficult to predict just what will be done in a given case. It is hinted now that the Radicals are disposed to aid the Bonapartists, because of the virulence of Thiers against the captured Communists. If so, the Napoleonic element will be strong in the Assembly, and fierce contests may at any time be brought on.

WE GATHER, from the telegraphic reports from New York, that indictments have at last been found against Tweed, and his compeers of the Tammany ring, that will amount to something. We have not had much faith in the success of the reformers against him under the old indictments; and the facility with which he escaped from the city, till his bail should be accepted, indicates that he still has some power in New York. If he can stave off trial after trial, and break indictment after indictment, there may be something in his coarse boast that he will stay longer in New York than some of those who are hunting him.

THE cotton report from the Agricultural Bureau, for October, estimates the crop of this year at 3,538,598 bales. The crop is being brought into market much earlier than usual, and exports to Europe are heavier than they generally are at this date. The earlier marketing of the crop is due to several causes, an earlier season by three weeks in the southwest, good weather for picking, and the pressure of all the interest involved, from the Southern factor to the Northern banker, to turn the crop into money. The crop of 1870 exceeded the estimate for this year eight hundred thousand bales, yet this season's receipts at the seaboard to date exceed those of that year by 61,191 bales.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday rendered an important decision in an oil case, in which an action was brought to recover on a contract to deliver the commodity at a certain date for a fixed price. In the court below the defendant set up the plea that the contract was a gambling contract, prejudicial to public policy and good morals, and offered testimony to prove the allegation. This the court refused to admit, and this ruling the Supreme Court has reversed, and sent the case back for a new trial. Judge Agnew's opinion is published elsewhere, and will be read with interest. It makes the distinction very plain between the legitimate speculation and gambling on the prices of commodities at a future date.

AN INTIMATION of considerable importance comes from Washington. It is that the President thinks of changing the policy adopted toward the Indians. The chief proposition is, to break up the tribal relations, and treat the Indians just as the people generally are,—giving them protection while they do right, and punishing them when they commit crimes. This is a very proper arrangement, and has long been contemptated as the thing to be ultimately done, but it may be a question whether that time has yet arrived. It is quite certain that there is considerable restiveness among the Indian tribes,—but they are receiving the vigorous attention of the military. It sometimes seems probable that the Western idea may yet prove correct, that the solution to the Indian problem is that of disposing of them in the speediest and most positive manner.

A NEW line of first class ocean steamers will commence regular trips on the 31st of October, from the wharves of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Jersey City, to Cardiff, in Wales. The millionaire nobleman, Marquis of Bute, is the principal shareholder. The "Clamorgan," the first steamer of the line, was recently launched on the Clyde, Miss Foster, a niece of J. Edgar Thompson, doing the honors of christening the steamship. The rapid increase of travel across the Atlantic, pleasure, business and emigrant, has compelled all the lines to add additional steamers, and out of this will come reduced passenger rates and better accommodations for emigrants. English capitalists are embarking in this business more largely than ever, and the ocean highway seems to be left entirely to British rule. The single line of American steamships on the Pacific, from San Francisco to Japan and China—the only foreign line bearing our flag—is to meet with fierce competition next summer from English steamers of superior construction, and will be very apt to go under, unless it receives larger subsidies for mail carriage.

WHILE we have written freely in behalf of the issue of extra currency by the Government, we are happy to record the fact that evidences accumulate that the existing stringency is about giving place to an easier condition of the money market. The clique in New York have evidently met with little success in locking up funds, as stocks are again on the decline. The demand at the West for currency for several purposes has ceased, and a flow of money Eastward is very shortly expected. We also learn that the stringency found our manufacturers generally well prepared, and that having large amounts of iron on hand, they have gotten along with comparatively little difficulty. We refer to the changed condition of things with pleasure, believing it will promote a healthy fall trade. Still, we do not doubt the wisdom of an enlarged currency supply.

ENGLISH HUMANITARIANS are petitioning for the abolition of flogging at Newgate, as a penalty for a certain class of crimes, garroting for instance. And yet flogging has been found efficacious for the suppression of petty crimes in London when no other form of punishment would do. Delaware maintains her whipping post, notwithstanding the little commonwealth is loudly preached at from every State in the Union. The Delawarians insist it is the only way they can keep the Philadelphia and Baltimore "professionals" at a safe distance. The New York *World* thinks flogging the most effective punishment that can be devised for wife beaters and venders of obscene books. For the former offence, the offender is locked up in idleness, and this, as a rule, compels the poor wife to harder work to support herself and children, and thus she is the more severely punished of the two. The *World* would have the brutes flogged and remanded to work.

FISH CULTURE is becoming an important enterprise in this country, and the sagacious gentlemen engaged in it merit the highest commendation. It is comparatively in its infancy with us, and strange to say our best instructors are the Japanese, with whom fish is the leading article of diet, and who have shown remarkable skill in stocking their rivers and lakes with valuable varieties. A meeting was held in New York last week of the prominent fish culturists of the country, at which a number of interesting papers were read. Mr. Seth Green, who has been prominent in the movement, stated he had succeeded in planting several thousand young shad in the Allegheny river at Salamanca, New York, and Rev. Wm. Clift, of Conn., of the American Fish Culturist Association, also stated he had placed about four hundred thousand young shad in the Allegheny river at the same place. In a few years, if these gentlemen are correct in their expectations, shad will be plenty in all waters running into the gulf of Mexico, through the Mississippi. Congress has appropriated $15,000 to aid the fish culturists, and a further sum is hoped for at the next session. The Fish Commissioners, authorized by federal law, are looking to Germany for a supply of a superior variety of salmon. The German Government has kindly offered to present to the United States 250,000 eggs of salmon from the Rhine, on the sole condition that the United States should employ an expert to accompany the eggs to the place of shipment. This condition was accepted, and subsequently a contract was made for 250,000 more eggs of the same variety of salmon. These, it is expected, will be cared for and transported to the coast by Mr. Rudolph Hepel, an experienced German fish culturist, and it is hoped that he may accompany the valuable cargo—which will weigh 5,000 pounds—to America.

ENGLAND vs. IRELAND.

The lectures of Mr. Froude, the English historian, on the relations of England and Ireland, seem to excite a great deal of interest. The New York papers, with some injustice to the lecturer, who proposes to deliver the same course in other cities, report them fully, so that his western auditors will have his facts and arguments in their possession before he greets them in person. Mr. Froude's second lecture brings his historical review down to Cromwell's bloody raid on Ireland, under the English Commonwealth. His argument in brief is, that the Irish have hated each other too cordially to ever unite against the English in defence of either country or religion; rival chiefs have been pitted against each other by bribery and diplomacy, the English taking this cheap and easy way to manage them by turning their swords against one another. He draws the moral that "the Irish rebellions from first to last are made of loud promises and vain performances; they flame up like straw and like straw after it has been blazed, go out in dust and ashes." In his last lecture there occurs a notable passage in which, after speaking of the massacres of the native Irish during the reign of Elizabeth, he narrates the retribution that followed in 1641 when the horrible massacre of the Protestants in the north took place, this in its turn bringing Cromwell to Ireland a few years later. In this connection Mr. Froude says with eloquence and truth:

> In my reading of history one tremendous phenomenon forever forces itself upon my mind, and that is, that every political crime or the payment of every farthing, with compound interest, is demanded by justice when the bill is sent in to the person representing the criminal. It is not those who commit the crime who are generally to suffer for it. It falls on others who are innocent, and this has been so from the beginning of time in all the great miseries of the provincial governments of the world. I cannot precisely understand it, but there is one important lesson which we may draw from this great historical precedent. It is this: The man who will do a wrong if he thinks that the risk is his own and he only will be held answerable, will think more gravely over it than if he knows that he will escape scot free, and that the baneful effects of his evil deed will fall upon unborn generations. Sir John Hawkins would never have gone into the slave trade if he could have looked forward and seen Gettysburg. I believe he would have scuttled his ships and sunk them in mid-ocean.

Mr. Froude appeals to Americans for a more lenient judgment of England's rule in Ireland, than has been hitherto accorded, because there are in America more Irishmen by birth and descent than there are in Ireland. The tribunal before whom he pleads his cause is therefore not an impartial one, but naturally is as bitterly opposed to British domination as he is in favor of it, as one of the essentials of the greatness of his own country. The admission that it is by playing upon internal strife the English have maintained their power in Ireland is not one particularly pleasant for the Celtic mind to consider, when asked to forego animosities that are part of his nature. Father Tom. Burke, the Dominican monk, already shows a disposition to enter the list against Mr. Froude.

GOLD OR CURRENCY BASIS.

The *Post* practically disposes of the argument between us, when it claims that currency should be retired, and specie payment resumed. We have not been discussing this phase of the question, and have no need to the platitudes of the *Post* as to what constitutes wealth. The point of our disagreement has been, that we need a large volume of currency to handle properly, this increased wealth,—we affirming, the *Post* denying. Its argument is contained in the following assertion: "Had we a currency based upon the precious metals, and redeemable on demand, there would be no more use for the curb-stone operations on Wall street." This is merely a crude way of stating what the New York *Tribune* has often said, in very much more explicit language. Its view is, "the way to resume is, to resume,"—that is, post a declaration on the Treasury walls that all currency presented would be redeemed with gold. It argued that little or no greenbacks would be presented, that currency and gold would each be at par, because exchangeable, and, that thus, without shock, we should have specie payments. This would have given us a currency, based, very decidedly, in the precious metals,—and this embodies the *Post's* idea. But who has been so wild as to attempt to carry such a visionary scheme into effect! No one,—except McCullogh, and he was deranging the business of the country so rapidly, that Congress stopped him.

It is very nice to utter pert little truisms and then give them forced interpretations by calling gold money and greenbacks promises to pay. But we remind the *Post* that while money is not wealth, in a qualified sense, it is also true that coin is not money, any more than current bank notes are. Anything which can be conveniently used in the exchanges of commerce or business, and that is acceptable on all sides, may be styled money. It becomes so in a legal sense when it receives the impress or authority of the Government under which it is used. Coin is money, only because it has certain governmental stamps upon it, and protections around it. It has, by common consent, among all nations, been made the medium of international exchange, and has thus a precedent, and hence a value it could not otherwise have attained. Hence, it is the standard of values. Tried by this standard our greenback circulation would represent a depreciation of from twelve to thirteen per cent. Gold and silver have become so scarce, relatively speaking, that they are confined to certain uses, from the general demands of business. Hence, the greenback, whose standard value is very uniform now, is made the basis of charges, and all the operations of our home business are conducted upon this basis. When a merchant now says that cloth is worth two dollars a yard,—he means greenback dollars; when the grocer sells so many pounds of sugar for fifty cents, he means that sum in currency. Our whole business is adjusted on a currency basis, and the assumed discrepancy between greenbacks and gold is nothing in practical home business. When the two come into direct contrast, there is a difference of about twelve per cent.; but in ordinary business, nothing, as it is adjusted to a currency basis.

The *Post* seems to utterly fail to appreciate the facts that surround this question. Leaving aside for the present, the fact that business and wealth have so vastly increased,—the increase now being, according to reliable estimation, over $1,500,000,000 a year, the truth is, that even before the war, in the happy times of fifteen years ago, to which the *Post* so fondly refers, there was not enough coin, nor enough stability in the banks for the business then being done. The evidence is to be found in the immense credit system then in vogue. This credit grew out of the lack of a sufficient circulating medium. Workmen had not the money, from day to day, to pay their grocers' bills,—nor could their employers pay regularly from week to week. The North trusted the South,—a year at a turn, and often the credit was necessarily renewed for a year. Europe trusted our northern merchants. Eventually our creditors over the water demanded a settlement, and the merchants of New York in time demanded their money of those they had trusted, and so the affair went. The South could not pay, and so the merchants at New York began to break up, and a financial revolution swept over the country. It will be remembered that the whole evil was syllogized by the *Tribune*, that we had not gold enough to pay, and hence went down. This is precisely what the *Post* would have us drift into again.

We can imagine nothing more plain and clear than the simple problem of expansion and contraction, as the demands of business may require. It certainly is correct to assume that the more business expands, that more currency is required. There are now forms of business, representing untold millions in wealth, which were totally unknown fifteen years ago. Take for example, the oil producing and refining business. It has become a great feature of American enterprise, and requires a large amount of means to manage it. Yet it was totally unknown until a short time before the war. Regular forms of business have enlarged. We have opened a short route to the Indies,—to China and Japan. We beat England thirty days, in the transportation of cargoes of teas. We are ambitiously struggling for the mastery over the world, in matters of commercial enterprise, and we even imagine that some American city may yet be the money centre of the world. It is simply impossible that all this should be done on the basis of a moneyed medium which answered in slim old Democratic times. The war gave a new impetus to thought, and out of this grew vast enterprises. Yet for all these things,—this growth of wealth, the *Post* would have us hobble along, just as was done before the war. It cannot be. We need the currency to develop the wealth, and the demand will soon be very strong for an ample supply.

PERSONAL.

M. GUIZOT was eighty-four years old on the 5th of October.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S trial is likely to begin during the month of November.

SCHURZ swallowed so much crow that he has turned to ravin'.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MACDONALD are the guests of Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston.

IT is said that Gambetta keeps two lodgings in Paris, one very squalid and the other very luxurious

THE physicians who swore to Laura Fair's "emotional insanity" received $100 per day, each, for the job.

TWO of the Duke of Wellington's London houses are—well, they are good enough houses, doubtless, but moral young men don't visit them.

THE cane with which Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner—a heavy ebony weapon, with a long steel dagger—was recently exhibited before the State Historical Society at Boston.

FIELD MARSHAL MOLTKE is sending proofs of the work on the late war by the German general staff, to Marshal MacMahon, to enable him to correct any possible errors regarding the part taken in the campaign by the French marshal.

MR. GEORGE GRANT, of London, England, has bought twenty-four square miles of land in Ellis county, Kansas, lying along the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Victoria and Smoky Hill rivers, on which he intends to lay out a new town, to be called Victoria.

FROUDE is more American than English in appearance. He has a fine square forehead, a clear blue eye, a good face, and English side whiskers, which are almost white. He looks the happy, honest, cheerful man, with none of the floridness or stolidity of the representative Englishman. Edmund Yeates, on the contrary, has all the outward characteristics of an Englishman. He is as puffy, florid, stuffy, and rolling in adipose tissue, as any John Bull one ever saw in Punch. He has a keen black eye, and very black hair, which he parts in the middle.

THE American Minister to Mexico, Hon. Mr. Nelson, on his arrival at New York a few days ago, was "interviewed," of course. He regards the new President of Mexico as a profound statesman. His elevation to the Presidency brought about a confidence which had been long wanting, and relieved the Government of a large share of embarrassment under which it labored. Lerdo found but two thousand dollars in the Treasury, but on appealing to the merchants and capitalists of the city, the amount he asked for was immediately obtained.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, who last year distinguished himself by a proposal to abolish the monarchy and start a republic, with a view to save the expense of maids of honor, has just turned up again. He recently delivered a lecture at Glasgow, on "Class Legislation," but it did not draw very well. It appears from his lecture that he is not quite so sure about republicanism this year as he was last year. He has come to the conclusion that England really has a republic in substance, though not in name, and whether it would do the land any good to have a pure republic, he doesn't know.

JAMES T. FIELDS, in his recent lecture at Boston, entitled "Masters of the Situation," alluded to Henry Bergh, of New York, saying: "Is it not a brave thing to have stood so many years between the oppressor and his quivering victim, and to have borne so long the contumely and ridicule of those who cannot understand why an uncomplaining horse should not be overloaded, or his sensitive flesh be tortured if he sink beneath his burden? It is a sacred mission to which this man has been called, and among the world's benefactors he has proved himself a noble master of a most difficult situation."

THE late Professor Faraday, who began life as an errand boy in the service of Mr. Riebau, bookseller, in Blandford street, London, was the distinguished recipient, before his death, of ninety-five titles and marks of merit. So universal was the recognition of his distinguished services, that it is stated that the celebrated electrician, P. Riess, of Berlin, once addressed a long letter to him as "Professor Michael Faradas, Member of all Academies of Science, London." Since his death, which occurred on the 25th of August, 1867, at the age of seventy-five, a Faraday memorial is to be erected in London; a Faraday scholarship has been founded by the Chemical Society, and one of the new streets in Paris has been named in his honor Rue Faraday.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE highest office within the gift of the Government is the Superintendency of the weather signal station on Pike's Peak, which is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level.

THE eastern and central sections of the Hoosac tunnel are now only about one-eighth of a mile apart, and the sound of the drilling in one section is distinctly audible to the other through the intervening rock.

NEW YORK burns about 4,200,000,000 cubic feet of gas per annum; Chicago, 400,000,000; St. Louis, 250,000,000; Cincinnati, 400,000,000. Pittsburgh, 300,000,000; San Francisco, 250,000,000, and Baltimore, 400,000,000.

THE first number of a daily newspaper printed in the English language has made its appearance at Rome. It is called the *Daily News*, and is conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin.

ACCORDING to the Portland *Press*, the next Maine Legislature will make membership of secret organizations a challengeable disqualification for sitting on juries. It is refreshing to hear of one State where it is necessary to resort to such stratagems to reduce the number of intelligent jurymen.

THE new silver dollar recently struck in the San Francisco mint is said to be adapted for general circulation in China, where the want of silver coin has been much felt. It is worth six per cent. more than the old dollar, and will be received in China on the same terms as the old Mexican dollar, which has hitherto been at a premium of five to eight per cent.

The Titusville *Press* says: "Titusville was not the birthplace of 'the Father of his Country,' but we have a man residing here who slipped up on a muddy crossing this forenoon and sat down on a roll of butter which he was carrying home, and, instead of swearing, he simply arose, scraped the butter from his pants into the paper again, and went on again as if nothing had happened."

A COPYRIGHT LAW has been sanctioned by the Sultan—the first time that any legal property in literature has been recognized in Turkey. The provisions of the new law are simple but comprehensive. The exclusive property in an original work, with the right of translation, is conferred on the author, his heirs or assigns, for forty years; for translations, the privilege is to be for only half that period.

A VERY ingenious plan has been devised, and it is now in extensive operation, to evade the law requiring revenue stamps on bank checks. The last internal revenue act abolished all stamp duties relating to papers such as receipts, &c., except on bank checks, which is still in force. To escape the payment of two cents on each check many business men have their checks in the form of receipts, upon which the banks pay the money.

A GENTLEMAN whose interests are directly connected with ship-building informs the Maine *State Press* that there is more demand for ship-timber in Portland than there has been for several years; and after looking over and examining the whole matter, he has formed the opinion that in 1873 there will be a general revival of shipbuilding in New England, and that more tonnage will be put afloat from Maine yards than in any year since 1860. So much for protection.

FROM January last to the 1st of October, it is estimated that fifty-five thousand exiled Frenchmen have arrived in this country from Alsace and Lorraine. Many of these immigrants have been transported to Ohio, Connecticut and Illinois at the expense of the Alsatian and Lorraine Society. Boarding houses are provided for them where they are maintained free of expense, and for the last three months about twenty-five hundred have been provided with situations.

SURVEYS are now in progress for a proposed ship canal across the Delaware peninsula, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and thus enabling the Baltimore and Ohio line of ocean steamships to compete on equal terms with that soon to be started by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Governor Pender, of Delaware, has promised to recommend State aid in his next messages. The canal will cost $5,000,000, which, it is believed, can be borrowed in Germany, and will bring Baltimore nearer Bremen.

THE opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is stimulating iron production in Western Virginia and all that section of country which can avail itself of the road. For most of the distance the road traverses a region so rich in iron that it is only necessary to dislodge the ore and roll it down the mountain to the freight cars for transportation to the furnaces. For one hundred years to come no deep mining will be requisite. Coal is contiguous and readily accessible; also limestone. Furnaces are erecting, and the cost of production being small, remarkable profits are made.

AN elderly gentleman, whose locks were silvered by the snows of many winters, appeared in Danbury, Tuesday. From a seedy chap on Main street he learned the sad, sad news. "Not a drop" he asked with touching anxiety. "Nary a drop," says the seedy chap with unpleasant confidence. The elderly gentleman sadly returned to the depot, and thrusting a deeply affected face into the ticket office window, sadly inquired: "Where is our boasted civiliza—hem—that is—I mean—what is the fare to Bethel, d—n it?" says the Danbury *News*.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, referring to white labor in the South, says: "Those who have not heard the facts which settle this question should know that white laborers are working in the fields all over the State of Louisiana the year round as low down as the tide water from the Gulf of Mexico, and on the islands along the Gulf shore. And these laborers are not more sickly than negroes, or men who stay in the shade. Editors, doctors and travelers have often referred to this fact. The old prejudices against this climate are fast dying out, but they are not all of them dead."

A STEERAGE passenger calls attention in the *Daily News*, of London, to the treatment bestowed upon this class of persons on their trip between England and the United States. He says: "Married men and women—and women, both married and unmarried—are herded indiscriminately together; the air so thick you can taste it, and so foul that it will extinguish a candle; half-cooked food, served with oaths for sauce, mingled with the cries of children and the agonies of sea-sickness," are what steerage passengers receive for the money paid them for transportation from the shores of England to those of the United States.

ONE of the incidents of the labor strikes now in progress in England, is the revelation of the amounts taken out of the pockets of the workingmen to support the Trade Unions. For example, the Coal Miners' Association has upward of seventy thousand members, and its fund has been increased by recent contributions to the sum of $22,620. This fund has been collected by the imposition of the unusually low tax of three-pence (six cents) per month for each member; but the levy is very much larger than this in almost every other Union in England. The amounts taken by the Unions from the workingmen in all the trades count by thousands of pounds annually in England—and how much in this country?

MANY of the Chinamen in California are excellent gardeners, but while admitting that American kitchen vegetables are very nice, they prefer a few of the Chinese varieties. At the State Fair some Chinese "garden truck" was on exhibition. Radishes, raised by a Celestial gardener, averaged twelve inches long and three and a half in diameter. They were very crisp, not strong, and a superior radish. The Chinese cut them into convenient sizes, and dry what they do not have occasion to use green. Then they can cook them at any time. Chinese cabbage is a plant of the mustard species, resembling lettuce, and used for a salad. Chinese beans grew in pods a yard long, and were very crisp and tender.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.

Singular Adventure of a Toy Balloon—It Leaves Detroit One Day and is Picked Up in Pennsylvania Twenty-four Hours Later.

(From the Detroit Post.)

On the 20th of September last, Lewis Koop, then a bar-tender at the Ackerman House, No. 81 Atwater street, invested ten cents in one of the little red toy balloons, sold everywhere upon the streets by hungry-looking Italian venders. After Koop had bought this balloon, he hardly knew what to do with it, but as he sat in front of the hotel, idly toying with his purchase, an idea struck him, and after wrestling with it for a time he put it into execution. Writing his name, address and the day of the month upon a little slip of paper, he carefully tied it to the balloon and let it go up. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, and the frail toy was carried off like a rocket in a northwesterly direction, and gradually grew smaller and smaller until it was soon lost to sight. There was probably never a balloon ascension witnessed by a smaller number of people, or one that excited less attention, yet which was more remarkable than this, as subsequent events proved.

Koop forgot all about the balloon, and a day or two after left the city on a visit, and he has not yet returned. About a week later a letter came to his address at the Ackerman House, and in his absence was opened by his cousin. The letter, which was from Amos Harbaugh, of Pleasantville, St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, stated that at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of September, the day following the ascension of the balloon, the writer had found in his back yard a toy balloon to which was attached Koop's address, and requested Koop to inform him what hour in the day the balloon was started on its aerial voyage. As Mr. Koop is still out of town that point cannot be settled.

The circumstance is a singular one, and is worthy of more than passing mention. As a general thing, toy balloons have never been noted for particularly remarkable performances, and this particular toy balloon is clearly entitled to the championship. If any gentleman thinks he has a better one, or one that can sail further without exploding in a shorter space of time, let him try a similar experiment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES UPON THE EXISTENCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF GOD: By Stephen Charnock B. D., Fellow of New College, Oxford: with his Life and Character by William Symington, D. D. Two volumes in one, complete. Published in New York by Robert Carter & Brothers, for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. A book full to overflowing with great truths, expressed in the language, and illustrated by the careful cullings, of a master mind. The topic itself suggests what ought to be the character of the work, and a close inspection shows that it has been treated devoutly, simply, learnedly, yet with perspicuity. It is one of the great standards of theological literature, and yet will find thousands of readers outside of exclusively theological ranks, because of its style, the rich imagination displayed, and the profound philosophical analysis of the greatest theme than can engage the serious consideration of men.

A HANDBOOK OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; by Rudolf Wagner, Ph. D.; translated and edited from the eighth German edition with extensive additions, by Wm. Crooks, F. R. S., with 336 illustrations. Published in New York by D. Appleton & Co.; for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. As its title indicates this volume treats of Technological processes, under which head are embraced the latest methods of preparing iron, nickel, copper, lead, tin and other metals; electro-metallurgy is given considerable space, and a great variety of chemical manufacturies; contractors and mechanics will find many valuable hints, in the consideration of Lime, Glass, Stoneware, mortars, etc. The preparation of Flax, Cotton, Hemp, and Paper making; Sugar making, Wine and Beer brewing, Distillation, Preservation of Wood, Tanning, Dyeing, Preservation of Food, etc., are subjects treated of; the information is in accordance with the latest scientific data. The volume is profusely illustrated.

SERMONS AND DISCOURSES; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D., LL. D.; two volumes in one. Published by Robert Carter & Brother, New York; for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. Ordinarily a volume of sermons finds little favor with the general reader, but we pity the man who cannot find enjoyment in the remarkable productions in this volume—remarkable in the depth and breadth of thought, in the terseness and vigor of style, in the dignity and elevation of the themes discussed, and in the marvelous power of expression which is pre-eminently characteristic of this great preacher and writer. Aside from their sound theological and thoroughly evangelical character, these sermons are additionally attractive in these days of flash and sensational writing, and will furnish the purest enjoyment to every one who feels a desire to luxuriate in the richest fields of literature.

THE VEGETABLE WORLD; being a history of plants, with their structure and peculiar properties, adopted from the work of Louis Friguier, with a Glossary of Botanical Terms, with 437 illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers; for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. This volume before us is not a large one but from a cursory examination we judge it to be complete as a brief review of the Vegetable world. The author has managed to crowd into a small space a vast amount of information, which is presented in a style that is very entertaining,—aside from the profit derived from the knowledge. Brief biographies of some of the great Botanists, from whose writings the information is obtained, are included in the volume.

TOWN GEOLOGY; by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, F. L. S., F. G. S., Canon of Chester. Published in New York by D. Appleton & Company; for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. The author in his terse way says "Geology is specially the poor man's science," because it requires but little expensive experiments and appeals more than any other branch to mere common sense. The book is the outgrowth of a series of lectures to young men, but unlike most lectures is free from pedantry—is straightforward and practical as far as it goes. "The soil in the field," "Pebbles in the street," "Lime in the mortar," "Coal in the fire," &c., are some of the subjects treated of; as a book in which the rudiments of the great science are entertainingly sketched, the book is valuable.

THE DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST; by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers, and for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh. A German story of Barons and Burgomasters, and outlaws in mountain fastnesses, and a fair young girl, daughter of a roving, rollicking, uncouth, unimpressible manager. The story is told to illustrate the refining, gentle, humanizing influence of a true woman and is very well told. There are some fine bits of description here and there throughout the book—the characters generally well drawn, and the plot sufficiently sustained to make the volume interesting to the general reader of romance.

MARJORIE'S QUEST; by Jeanie T. Gould, author of A Chaplet of Leaves; with illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. Boston; James R. Osgood & Co.; for sale in Pittsburgh, by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. A pretty story for children. The illustrations however ought to make the author of the story "choppin' mad," for they are execrable.

CREW ALLEY, OR HOW TO MAKE SUNSHINE; by Mrs. C. E. R. Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston; for sale by John W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. A story illustration of how much sunshine was brought into a section which has its counterpart in every city, by the quiet earnest efforts of one christian woman.

THE WELL IN THE DESERT. An old Legend of the House of Arundel, published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York; for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"ONLY NED," OR GRANDMA'S MESSAGE. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York; for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN HIS PLACE. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York; for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

THE BEATITUDES OF THE KINGDOM; by G. J. Dykes, M. A. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York; for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Any of the above four volumes would be a good addition to a Sunday School library. The last one is in the form of lectures, eight in all, and discourses with some originality, some of the prominent features of the Christian life.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 21, 1872.

In financial matters the local situation appears to be still gradually improving, and the bankers throughout the city report the general feeling much better. The improvement in the latter part of last week in New York, the great receiving reservoir and disbursing centre of the country, has a beneficial influence on the financial horizon here as well as in most of the large cities. For so soon as the wants of those in the immediate neighborhood of the Empire City are supplied, the bankers there will not be slow in hunting employment for any overplus they may accumulate elsewhere, and the bankers of this city are on the alert to secure whatever in the way of loans may offer, so that in turn they can have additional facilities to oblige their customers.

The Money markets in the west are easing up some little. The St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat* says: The pressure from borrowers is not so heavy now as it has been during the past fifteen days. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday also looked upon the demand for loans as growing less. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says: "Bank meetings the demands of their customers more freely, and as far as we can learn, the holders of legitimate business paper are generally accommodated with discounts."

In local securities and real estate, operations are light, and no movements of any moment have been reported for some days back.

The Bank of England, at the meeting of its directors, Friday, made no change in the rate of interest.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	112
Bonds—1881	113¾
" (coupons)	114¾
5-20— 1862	113¾
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	113¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	112
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93½
Erie	50¾
Harlem	127
Michigan Southern	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	110¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46
Union Pacific	29¾
Western Union Telegraph	81
American Express	76¾
Pacific Mail	102¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88¾
Reading R. R	97¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	125¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	59
Pittsburgh City 5's	74¼
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 95
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 21, 1872.

Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113⅝, fell to 112¾, but rallied to 113, and closed at 113. Loans were from 3-64 to 3 per cent. for use, and 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $82,000,000. The money market ranged from 4 to 7 per cent. for call loans; closed at 4 to 5 per cent. The foreign exchange market was firm; closed at 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling and 110¼ for sight. At the annual election for officers of the Gold Board to-day, C. O. Morris was elected President. The Government bond market closed up strong at about the opening rates. State bonds were very strong. Sub-Treasury disbursements $1,243,800, mostly anticipated interest on November bonds. Stocks opened firm, but fell off ½@1 per cent. before the first call, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union. These two stocks led the market all day, the latter selling up to 81¾, an advance of 2 per cent., and Pacific Mail remaining up to 103, an advance of 2¾ per cent. The market has been quite active and very firm during the afternoon at an advance on the best of from ¼ to 2 per cent., but reacted, closing firm at a decline of ¼@1 per cent. on the highest rates of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 80¾; Quicksilver, 45¾; Fargo Express, 80½; American Express, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 103; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 50¾; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Union Pacific, 29¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern and Chicago, 74¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 56¾; Toledo and Wabash, 71¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 75; do new 70½; South Carolina, July 25½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Union Pacific l. g. 77¾; Union Pacific inc. b. 80¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81, coupons, 116⅜; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115½; do '65, 115⅜; do '65, new, 114⅝; do '67, 114⅝@115⅝; do '68, coupons, 114¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@108¾; currency 6s, 113⅝@113¾; new 5 per cents, 110⅞.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY Oct. 21, 1872. RECEIPTS.

M. B. Doty	Youngs own	1 car
A. Campbell	Salem	1 "
J. Manning	Loudonville	2 "
Greenwald & K	Crestline	1 "
S. Marks & Bro.	"	3 "
C. M. Hines	Canal Dover	2 "
R. A. Cockins	Bellaire	1 "
Jas. Reed	"	1 "
S. Fordyce	"	1 "
W. Blackstone	"	1 "
S. Hahaway	"	1 "
W. Armstrong	"	1 "
W. A. Thompson	"	1 "
J. Millar	"	1 "
Total		18

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder	Orville	2 "
W. C. Holler	Mansfield	1 "
J. Rothchilds	East Liberty	5 "
F. Hector	"	3 "
Orr & Williams	"	2 "
Geo. Emerick & Co.	"	2 "
Total		15 "

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was comparatively light, but little over one-half of what there was last Monday; we had about 600 head reported, but there were some scattering lots of which no record was made, which would doubtless swell the number up to 650, perhaps 700; again as between 1,200 and 1,300 this day week. As might be expected, with this large falling off in the supply, the market ruled firmer and trade was more active; the butchers soon discovered that the supply was short, hence they bought more readily, realizing that there was nothing to be gained by holding back, and while in some instances better prices were obtained, we do not think that there was a general advance. Some operators quoted an advance of from 15 to 25 cents per cwt, while others declared that they realized no better prices than last Monday, for the same grades of cattle; all, however, concurred in reporting trade more active, and this was as plain as anything could be. At noon to-day the pens were pretty well cleared out—many dealers were sold out by 9 or 10 o'clock, while at the same time last Monday, there were between 200 and 250 in the yard unsold. The quality, considering the number, was rather better, though, as might be expected, common and medium cattle were again largely in the ascendency; and of course the demand was only fair, though, as we have already stated, they sold quicker than for some weeks past, excepting those verging on the sealawag order.

Prime steers, averaging 1300@1400 fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7¼; we are cognizant of 7¼ having been offered and refused for 12 head belonging to Chas. Shoaker, but they were very fine, considered by odds the best on sale to-day—pronounced by some the best that has been in this market for several months, if not this year. Medium to good sold at from 6@6¼, common to fair 5@5½. Shippers' steers, weighing 1200 to 1,000, 6¼@6¾; 800@850, 5¾@6¼. Old cows 3@4½; bulls, 2½@3 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn wholesaled 19 1400 lbs Ohio steers to Peter Kiernan at 6.85; retailed 34 mixed head including 18 from Pennsylvania at 4@6¾.

Eli Katz sold 1 car of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, steers for C. M. Hilmes, at 5¾@6; also, 1 car of fair to prime butcher stock at 4½@6¼.

Keefer & Beyer so'd 34 head of mixed Green county Pennsylvania stock at 3@6 cts.

M. Hilmes sold 28 head of mixed Beaver county stock at 3¾@6¼.

R McCaslin, 6 at 4@4½.

L. Rothchilds & Hass 26 head of common to fair Ohio stock at 3¾@6 cts.

Jno. Shaw, 19 head Lawrence county stock at 2@4¼.

Jas Shaw, 19 head Lawrence county stock at 2@4¼.

Zeigler & Lobman, 22 head Green county stock at 3¾@5¾.

Sol. Shamberg, 22 fair to prime Washington county stock at 4¼@5¾.

Peter Hartman sold 40 head mixed Green county stock at 3 to 6 cts.

Sol. Lowenthal wholesaled 17 head Washington county steers, averaging 800 lbs, at 3¾; 6 bulls at 2½@3 cts.

M. Warner, 34 head of Green county at 4@5¼.

M. Kraus sold 60 head of prime Ohio stock at 4@5¾.

Jacob Needy, 34 head of prime Belmont county steers for Cass. Shoemaker; sold tail end at 5¼@5½; 12 extra steers, averaging 1500, offered 7¼ which was refused, 7¾ asked.

Snider, Havens & Co., 50 head of mixed stock from Belmont and Guernsey counties, Ohio, at 3¾@5¼.

S. Marks & Bro. sold two cars of extra Ohio, weighing 1350@1500, at 7@7¼; also, 38 head at 5@6 cts.

S. Lowenstine sold 23 head of Washington stock at 4¾@5¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 25 head mixed Ohio stock at 3¾@6.

Sol. Trauman reports 39 head good to prime Ohio stock at 4¼@6¼.

Carr & McAlister 60 at 3¾@6¼.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold one car of fair 1,200 lbs. steers at 3@6¼; one car left over.

Jas. Hanlin; 20 head mixed Washington Co. stock at 3¾@6.

Filsner & Sheltmantle sold 25 head mixed Butler Co. stock at 2¼@4.

Hunter & Holmes sold 21 head common Ohio stock at 3¾@4¼.

Kestner & Hilg sold 26 head Green and Washington Co. stock at 4¼ th 6¼. 1 car left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was larger than last week, footing up about 1,350; trade was very sluggish from the opening until the close and dealers generally pronounced the market as one of the worst of the season. It is true the number was not so very large, but it is certain that the supply was considerably in excess of the demand this is evident from the fact that there were quite a large number in the pens when the market would either have to be held over until next week or driven over to the Central (East Liberty) Yards. The quality was common and while the best grade, in consequence of a scarcity, brought last week's prices, common and medium were lower, and were dull even at the decline. A few extra sheep brought 6 cents per lb., but the number sold at this figure was very small, and it is well enough to bear in mind that the butchers do not want to purchase pork in the gun to take the place of mutton, and at present prices the former pays the butcher much better than the latter. Lambs may be quoted all the way from $4.50@4.50 per head, according to quality and size.

J. W. Unger, of Canton, Ohio, sold 10 head out of 120 of $4 per head; mostly common expected to drive balance on to E. Liberty.

Henry Nagle sold 41 good Butler Co. lambs, weighing about 60 lbs. at an average of $3½ per head.

Stouffer & Stakely sold 16 good lambs at an average of $3; 42 sheep at an average of 4¾ per head.

Adam Eckert sold 60 lambs and sheep on his own account at $2@4 and about 270 on commission.

John Beeler sold 19 lambs at $3; 50 good ewes at $3.60 per head.

Keefer & Ackerman report 196 from Washington Co., lambs at $1.25@3.75; sheep at $2½@3¾; would have a number left over.

R. McCaslin sold 45 of good to prime lambs at $3½@4.

Bell, Finley & Neeley, 100 prime to extra Allegheny Co. sheep, averaging 95 lbs. at 5¾@6; 60 lambs, weighing about 60 lbs. wholesaled to Garver & Gallagher at equal to $3.75 per head.

James Stone sold 40 head of lambs at an average all round of $2.75 per head.

Neeley & Fairley 165; sold at $2 to $4½ per head.

Filsner & Sheltmantle report having sold 60 out of 160; send balance out on pasture.

J. Hayworth had 185 on sale, but at noon he had but little over one-half of them sold.

There is a steady retail demand for this class of stock, and the volume of business at these yards is steadily increasing; prices, however, as compared with last week are lower, and we reduce quotations to 4¾@5¾ grass, in a retail way according to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 21, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined continues firm, though trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change, except for immediate delivery refined which is a shade higher. Crude is quoted at $4.25 per bbl at Parker, with sales reported at that figure, equal to a fraction less than eleven cents per gallon in tank. Refined—spot or October, 26½ cents; November, 25¾@26¼; December, 25¾—sales 5,000 bbls, for November, at 25¾, Philadelphia delivery. Pittsburgh delivery may be quoted at 22¾@23 cts, free on cars.

Oil Barrels unchanged; city make, $2.05 bid, $2.10 asked; country, $2.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W acct. Stevenson	1004
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	80
Vesta O W, acct. T. Hacket	80
Commercial O W, acct; Stevenson	320
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	154
Sterling O W, acct. Stevenson	918
Model O W, acct. J Bushnell	148
Riverside O W, acct. A. Smith	80
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	228
American O W acct, Duncan & Y	308
Total	3320

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	43 J. Woods & Co
Pitts. Bolt Co	1 J. Painter & Son
Nimick & Co	4
Total	54

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Wood & Son	4 Caughey & H
J. W. Porter	15 Nimick & Co
J. Moorhead & Co	8
Total	36

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnegie K & Co	3 J. Painter & Son
Harbaugh M & Co	3
Total	7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co	2 Miller B & P
J. W. Porter	10
Total	13

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	2 Lindsay & McC
Rogers & B	1 Pgh F ge & Iron Co
J. Wood	5 Caughey & H
Caughey & H	7 Meredith T & Co
Wharton & Bro	2 Pitts. Bolt Co
S. Peterson Jr	1 Graf B & Co
Lewis B & Co	2
Total	40

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Flour dull and declined; $7.30@7.50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged; new, 32@35c. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Pork firm and in fair demand; at 22@23c. Pork firm and in fair demand; stock light; $14. Lard quiet; summer, 7¾@ 7¾c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; for shoulders, 6c; no winter cured; sides, 9¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10¼c. Bacon; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; held at 6¾c; jobbing sales of clear rib at 11c; clear, 11¾c; stock light. Hogs quiet at $4.20@4.40. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 19, 1872.

APPLES.—The demand is improving but there is no advance in prices; we continue to quote at $1@1.50 per barrel for common to good and $1.75@2 for prime to extra. The feeling is generally entertained, however, that prices are not likely to go any lower.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts last week were unusually large and with no increase in the demand and stocks accumulating, prices are lower; we reduce quotations to 10@15 cts per gallon.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quoted firmly in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6¾ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11@11¼; Nitrate of Soda, 5 cents.

ALE.—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER.—The arrivals have been heavy for some days past, and with only an average demand stocks are accumulating and prices weak and drooping; we now quote at 25 to 25 for prime to choice roll; 15 to 20 for medium to good. Solid packed very dull; quotable at 8 to 12 cts, as to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from 4 to 7 cts per lb. There is a full stock of common and medium, but good hurl is scarce.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The arrivals thus far have been very limited, and prices are scarcely established; may be quoted in a small way at 5@5½ cts per lb.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20. 22¾@23 cts.—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quoted at 22¾@23 for round lots and 1@2 cents additional for small lots.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2.30@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CHEESE.—Is steady, with regular sales reported at quotations; 14@14¼ for Dairy; 13@ 13½ for Factory; and 16@16¾ for Goshen Sweitzer 15@16 cts.

CHESTNUTS.—May be quoted at $3 to 3.50 per bushel; sale of 100 bushels reported as having been made on Saturday at $3. It is thought now that prices cannot go much lower, though, from all accounts, there was a heavy crop this year. Walnuts, 65@65 cts per bushel. Hickory nuts, $1.35@1.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is quoted at 8½@9.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

EGGS.—Steady but unchanged; 28 still seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation, though we still hear of an occasional sale at 29 and even 30.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—There is a very fair local trade, but the market is quiet and prices unchanged. Spring wheat, $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's; red winter wheat $8.25@ 8.50; XX Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 8@10 cts.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for some kinds of Grain, while other kinds are neglected; however, stocks are comparatively light, and prices unchanged. Wheat is still respected quiet, but the supply is small, and holders are not disposed to press sales in consequence; we continue former quotations, $1.60@1.65 for fair to prime red, $1.70@1.75 for amber and $1.75@1.80 for white. Oats in good demand but unchanged; sales at 40@41 for mixed and 42@43 for white. Shelled Corn is also in fair demand and light supply, but unchanged; sales at 60 cents free in elevator—61@62 bagged and delivered, which is about the same. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 80@85 cents. There is a good demand for Barley and prime to choice is selling readily at 90@95.

HAY.—The arrivals of baled have been unusually large during the past few days but with a continued good demand prices are still maintained, although as might be expected, the market is easier; we continue to quote at $25@32 for common to prime and $33@34 for choice.

GROCERIES.—

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13½; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12; C., 11¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8½@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices; Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do, $50 third do, $37; sheeting, 32; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in ber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring, boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $55; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; do, plain, $27; first class planed do., $25; one half-inch patent 'unplaned' $20; twelve inch vertical do., $53; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; lath, $4,50.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3,50 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Prime Peach blows, 70 cts. per bushel Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl. for common to fair and $4.50 for prime Jersey double headers.

POULTRY.—Live chickens 50 to 60 cts. per pair; dressed, 15@16 cts. per lb; dressed Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 13; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Hard, in Sheets, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16,25; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3½@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is active and in demand at $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 21—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 91¾@92½; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 87½; new 5's 88¼. Erie 40¼. Turpentine 41@41s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 52s 80c.

ANTWERP, October 21.—Refined petroleum 54¾f.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10⅝d; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; Orleans October 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 8ls. Corn 29s. Cheese 63s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Beeves: receipts since Friday, all on sale yesterday and to day, were 328 cars, or 5,700 head, making 9,500 against 10,200 last week. Texans were not plenty, but were of better quality than we, and were readily sold at 8@11¾c per lb, the latter figure for 8 car loads very choice good prime; native steers were also in demand at full prices, ranged from 12c to 14c per lb; one extra lot of four car loads averaged 14½c; to dress 60 lbs to the gross cwt. Rough and thin native steers and oxen were dull and weak, and not a few lots were sold at less than 10c per lb, while the average of the market was not over 11c. Compared with Monday last, Texans are fully ½c per lb higher, but native cattle are unchanged. Sheep and lambs: fresh offerings amount to 10,200, making 27,000 for week, against 29,800 last week; lambs are off about ½c per lb.; sheep barely hold their own and market closed dull at odds ½c per lb. Four cars of prime sheep, 4½@4¾c for common to prime lambs; some of the poorest lots of both sheep and lambs were sold on fog at 3@2,25 per head. Hogs: arrivals are light, and to-day market closed dull at 6¼@6¾c; only light pigs selling for more than 6c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Beeves dull this week; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers 7@8¾c; fair to good 6@6¾c; common 4@5¾c, and a few choice at 8c. Sheep: fair demand at 5@6¾c. Hogs unchanged; $7.00@7.50; sales 3,200 beeves, 12,000 sheep, and 5,552 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton firm and in active demand; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5@5,30; common to good $5.40@6.75; fancy do $6.80@7.50; extra 8.10. Rye flour firm and scarce; $4.50@5.50. Whisky firm and in fair demand; 92¼c. Wheat scarcely so firm; No. 3 spring Chicago $1.42¾@1.46; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.58@1.59; amber western $1.67. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; steamer mixed western 62¾@63; sail 63¾@63¾c. Oats slightly in buyers' favor; old western mixed 47c; new 45@46c. Eggs firmer; western 29@30c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 14@ 18c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba 9@9¾c; Porto Rico 9¾@10; Havana 9¾@ 10c. Rice 7¼@8¼. Petroleum: crude 13¼@ 13¾c; refined 26@26¼c. Turpentine firm; 64¾c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $15,50@15,65. Beef quiet; mess $4@8. Cut meats unchanged; middles steady; short clear 9¾c; long clear 9¾@9¾c; short clear December 8¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9c; western March 8¾c. Butter steady; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet, 11@14½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Flour dull and nominally lower. Wheat irregular, closing dull at $1,08¾ seller October; $1,08@1,08¾ seller November; $1,08@1,08¾ seller the year; No 3 97c. Corn steadier and in moderate demand at 30¼@ seller October; 31½c seller November. Oats steady at 21@21¼c; regular 21¾c; fresh 22c seller November; 23½c seller December. Rye quiet at 90@90½c for spot; 50c bid, seller November. Barley steady, moderate demand; No. 2 61¼@62 spot; 60¾@ 61c seller November; No. 3 46¾c. Provisions quiet. Pork $14,50 cash; $12,90@12,62½ seller December and January. Lard quiet; summer nominally 7¾@7¾c seller December; winter held at 8¼@8¾c; green meats quiet; nominally 8¼@8¾ for hams; 4¼@4¾c for shoulders; 7c for short rib. Whisky strong; saleable at 88c; offerings light.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—Flour dull; low treble extra, $7,50; choice extra, $9,50. Corn: mixed and white, 68c. Oats quiet at 39@ 40c. Bran sold at $1.10. Hay: choice at $28. Pork dull; mess, $16,25. Bacon quiet at 9@12¾; 12¼c. Hams: sugar cured, 19c. Lard dull; tierces, 9¼c; keg, 11¾@11¾c. Sugar, some common new received and sold at 8¾c. Molasses: new, 72@76 for prime. Whisky firm at 91c. Coffee, 14¾@18¾c. Cotton market moderately active and stronger; sales of 30,700 bales of good ordinary at 18¾c; low middling, 19¼ @19¾c; middlings, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c; receipts, 4,709 bales; exports coastwise, 4,066; Bremen, 2,819; Liverpool, 3,930; stock, 82,992 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The dry goods trade shows an improving tendency, with a fair demand for cotton goods. Prices are generally strong, but a few reductions of ½c per yard have been made by jobbers on some outside makes of brown and bleached shirtings of light grades. All other cottons are steady and unchanged. Wool flannels are fairly active. Foreign goods are in demand for dress fabrics, as silks.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand and at lower rates; No 2 white Wabash $1,70; extra white Michigan $1,72; amber do $1,43. No 1 red $1,31. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 40¾c; low mixed 40¾c; no grade 39¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 29¼c; rejected 29c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring $1,19¾; No 2 do $1,13¾. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 31¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 24c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 53c. Barley dull and lower; fall No. 2 68c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat nominal; No 1 red winter $1,53; No 2 $1,41. Corn inactive; high mixed 48c; low do 47c for fresh receipts. Oats quiet; No 1 33c. Petroleum: refined in good demand and firm at 24c for car lots; 26c for trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 21—4 cars cabbage, Heinz & N; 19 sks oats, Adams & K; 1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, W McGowan. 20 bbls apples, J H rbert; 59 pcs pipe, J U Barr; 24 sks f seed, M B Suydam; 148 do corn, 2 cars m feed, Spear & G; 1 do hay, 1 do corn, R Knox & Son; 265 sks f seed, Thompson & L; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 4 do lead, Beymer & B; 2 do barley, Young & B; 20 bbls sizing, F W Gerdis; 4 pkgs tobacco, A Wilson; 1 car lime, J K shinn; 1 car hay, 100 bbls flour, H Steel & Son; 12 do do, J C Mutler; Voigt M & C; 7 tubs butter, H Riddle Son & Co; 2 do do, Jas McBriar.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 21.—82 hides, J Hammitt & Son; 1 car sewer pipe, C G McMillen; 150 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car staves, Thompson Stoller; 1 do do, C Statt; 100 bbls flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 5 sks wool, A C Gallager; 44 bdls papers, Frazier M & Co; 12 sks potatoes, 4 hlf bbls round lots and 1482 coats additional for small lots.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.30@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CHEESE—Is steady, with regular sales reported at quotations; 14@14¼ for Dairy; 13@ 13½ for Factory; and 16@16¾ for Goshen Sweitzer 15@16 cts.

CHESTNUTS—May be quoted at $3 to 3.50 per bushel; sale of 100 bushels reported as having been made on Saturday at $3. It is thought now that prices cannot go much lower, though, from all accounts, there was a heavy crop this year. Walnuts, 65@65 cts per bushel. Hickory nuts, $1.35@1.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is quoted at 8½@9.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

EGGS.—Steady but unchanged; 28 still seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation, though we still hear of an occasional sale at 29 and even 30.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—There is a very fair local trade, but the market is quiet and prices unchanged. Spring wheat, $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's; red winter wheat $8.25@ 8.50; XX Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 8@10 cts.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for some kinds of Grain, while other kinds are neglected; however, stocks are comparatively light, and prices unchanged. Wheat is still respected quiet but the supply is small, and holders are not disposed to press sales in consequence; we continue former quotations, $1.60@1.65 for fair to prime red, $1.70@1.75 for amber and $1.75@1.80 for white. Oats in good demand but unchanged; sales at 40@41 for mixed and 42@43 for white. Shelled Corn is also in fair demand and light supply, but unchanged; sales at 60 cents free in elevator—61@62 bagged and delivered, which is about the same. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 80@85 cents. There is a good demand for Barley and prime to choice is selling readily at 90@95.

HAY—The arrivals of baled have been unusually large during the past few days but with a continued good demand prices are still maintained, although as might be expected, the market is easier; we continue to quote at $25@32 for common to prime and $33@34 for choice.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13½; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12; C., 11¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8½@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices; Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do, $50 third do, $37; sheeting, 32; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in ber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring, boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $55; do, on one side, $33; moulded weatherboarding, $37; do, plain, $27; first class planed do., $25; one half-inch patent 'unplaned' $20; twelve inch vertical do., $53; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,60; lath, $4,50.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime

HOME NEWS.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

We bespeak the attention of our lady readers to the card of Mrs. McKelvey, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny, announcing her opening of millinery goods on Thursday next. The reputation of this house for taste and style is so well known that the mention of the fact no doubt will draw hundreds to see her.

Letters Held for Postage Oct 22.—Miss Karl Sellmeigel, Kasson, Wis., 3c; Miss C. Howley, St. Vincent, Pa., 3c; Brande & Chenly, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mr. Beneker, Camden, N. J., 3c; Denis Grosgrove, New York, 3c; E. Endlich, Natrona, Pa., 3c; Miss Bella French, Big Spring, Pa., 3c; Kennedy Donnell, Tarentum, Pa., 3c; Senyx Smith, New York, 3c; Chas. H. Kioman, Chester, Pa., 3c.

Serious Accident.

A man named O'Brien, who lives in Megan's court, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, fell off a house, in the vicinity, where he was working, yesterday afternoon, and broke his back. His condition is considered critical.

An Injured Head.

Alexander Gillispie, the chimney sweep who made a "sun-stroke" sensation last summer, was arrested about 10 o'clock last night in Strawberry alley, where he was tumbling over a pile of bricks. After he was taken to the lock up he announced his intention that he was going to depart this life and Dr. McCann was summoned. The doctor, after fixing up the slight bruises of the man, pronounced him out of danger.

An Insane Man.

Elliott Sloughenhaupt, a resident of Clarion county, three miles from Rymersburg, was brought to this city last evening by his father and brother-in-law, who intend to have him placed in the Dixmont Hospital. He was placed in the lock-up and will be taken down to Dixmont to-day. It will be remembered that he is the man who some four weeks ago put the obstructions on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Sophers' station.

Going into Business.

George Cupps, an Allegheny fishmonger, was following his occupation of peddling fish, yesterday afternoon, and stepped inside a house on Ohio street to deliver some of his goods. While he was gone Daniel Smith happened that way and was seized with a sudden desire to go into business for himself. He accordingly took possession of the cart, and when its rightful owner appeared his stock in trade, and some dollars worth of fish,—had suddenly disappeared. Cupps immediately communicated the condition of his business to Chief Clark, who dispatched officer McWhorten after Mr. Smith. He was found, after a long searching, on the Perrysville road, four or five miles from the city. He had sold out his fish, and was traveling slowly along with his empty cart. He was brought before Mayor Callen and sent him to the Work House for ninety days.

Mortuary.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending October 20th, 1872, by order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician: Accidents, by Burn, 1; by Drowning, 1; Albuminuria, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Consumption, 3; Congestion of Brain, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Diptheria, 3; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Typhoid Fever, 6; Hernia, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Marasmus, 3; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 4.

Of the above there were under one year, 16; from one to two, 5; from two to five, 3; from ten to fifteen, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 2; from eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 10; females, 23; white, 32; colored, 1; total, 33.

Enforce the Ordinance.

It has become the custom of late for cattle dealers who make their purchases in the Allegheny stock yards to drive their herds through the streets of the city during daylight. We believe there is an ordinance against this, and if so it should be rigidly enforced; if not, the defect should be remedied by councils. A number of citizens have recently complained of this practice, especially those whose children in attendance at the Second ward schools. The cattle are generally driven along just about when the school children are dismissed at the noon hour, and it requires the greatest care to prevent the serious injury to life and limb. A number of accidents have been recorded through this cause, which led, if we are not mistaken, to the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the driving of the cattle through the streets between sunrise and sunset. If there is no ordinance of that character councils would do well to adopt one without delay.

Serious Runaway Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, two horses, owned by the Pennsylvania Salt Company, were unhitched from the waggon at the stable, in the rear of Lacock street, near Darragh. By some means they became frightened and started to run up Lacock street at a furious rate. At the corner of Federal and Lacock streets two little girls were standing talking, one of them holding a baby in her arms. The child was run across the street and escaped the horses, but the other, Clara Deal, eight years of age, seemed utterly paralyzed by fear and unable to move in any direction. She was struck and knocked by one of them kicked her on the head, knocking her down and rendering her insensible. She was carried into Brill's drug store and Dr. Leasure summoned, when it was found that her skull had been fractured, and that she was otherwise badly bruised about the body. She was removed after a time to her home, over Washington's book store, on Federal, near Lacock street. Though she still remained insensible. It is thought that she will recover. The horses were caught before they had done any further damage.

Alliance Meeting.

The weekly business meeting of the Central Temperance Alliance, was held in their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth (Monday) at 11 A. M. Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Day. After the usual order of business, the following resolution which was offered by Rev. G. G. Westfall,at a subsequent meeting, was taken up and discussed by a number of ministers and others present, representing all denominations:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Alliance, fermented wine is inappropriate for the sacramental use of the Lord's supper, and should never be used to commemorate the dying sorrows of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The above resolution will be open for discussion at the next meeting of the Alliance, which will be held at their rooms on Monday, October 28th at 11 A. M., to which all ministers and laymen are earnestly invited.

The Alliance have also set apart Thursday evening of each week, to hold meetings at their rooms for the advancement of the cause, to which all are invited.

Mrs. Hill is expected to deliver a Temperance lecture, under the auspices of the Mt. Washington Society on Thursday evening, October 24.

Who's Responsible.

It is fair to presume that a half million dollars has changed hands since the late election in Western Pennsylvania, being wagers on the result of the vote for the two candidates, Hartranft and Buckalew. During the past three months I have read papers edited by both parties, and I have conversed a good deal with Democrats and Republicans. I have heard members of both parties say they were sure to win. I generally ask, how do you know? Now here is where the responsibility comes in. *The Post says so*, reply the Democrats. During the very heated campaign, the Pittsburgh *Post* did, time after time, tell its readers they were sure to win the election; and then would go on to figure up large majorities, would quote from this man, and that paper, and make up a lot of lies. All this misled the Democrats; led them to bet on the election in the 20th, and to-day the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post* is responsible for all these issues by members of his own warty. This is not the only time either; Barr has misled his party in days gone by; led to them.—This gave them hope, for they thought he was truthful; they bet on the result and they lost. When will they learn this man? His ways are not past finding out. On the other hand, the GAZETTE, *Commercial* and *Dispatch* have done their duty as newspapers, and their readers have no occasion to regret it. SEMPER IDEM.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INTERESTS.

Meetings Yesterday.—The Programme Generally Observed.

The programme for yesterday as suggested for Sabbath School workers was very generally observed in our vicinity. Prayer and conference meetings of the teachers and officers of the schools were very generally held during the day in the churches, irrespective of denomination. In the evening there was a grand mass meeting at the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, at which the Rev. S. A. Riggar presided. A number of addresses were made, the exercises being interspersed with singing and prayer. The meeting was similar to those held on Sabbath, and was very largely attended.

The meetings of the two days have been highly successful in awakening a renewed interest in the Sunday School cause, and their influence cannot but result in great advancement in the future.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Discussing the Plan of an Industrial Exposition.

The Polytechnic Association held a regular meeting last evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The President, Wm. Paul, Jr., presided, with W. W. Alexander, Esq., as Secretary. After the reading of the minutes, twelve new members were admitted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made their report, which was received and accepted.

Mr. Gould exhibited a specimen of the incrustation of boilers, being a piece of iron corroded to a very great extent. The question, "What agent would hold it in solution," was discussed at some length by the members.

Mr. Alexander introduced the subject of holding an industrial exposition in Pittsburgh, similar to those lately held in Cincinnati and Louisville. He had attended the Cincinnati exposition during its entire exhibition, and described the way it was managed. The Cincinnati Board of Trade had concluded that the twenty days of the exposition were worth $5,000 each to their city. Mr. Alexander thought that if the matter were agitated an exposition could be had next year in Pittsburgh equal to those in Cincinnati and Louisville. He was satisfied that a fund of $150,000 could be secured for that purpose.

After the remarks of Mr. Alexander, the association on motion adjourned to meet next Monday evening, when the subject of the exposition will be taken up and discussed more at length.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Gambling Oil Cases.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT BELOW REVERSED.

What Constitutes a Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Yesterday was an important opinion day in the Supreme Court, and a large number were filed.

Judge Agnew rendered the following opinion in the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Joseph Kirkpatrick & Co., vs. Sterling Bonsal, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. This was one of the oil cases in which the plea of a gambling contract was set up as a defense. In his opinion Judge Agnew said:

We cannot pronounce this agreement a gambling contract on the face of the writing. A bargain for an option such as it presents may be legitimate and for a proper business object. We can imagine such cases. But it is evident such an agreement can be readily prostituted to the worst kind of gambling ventures, and therefore its character may be weighed by a jury in connection with other facts in considering whether the bargain was a mere scheme to gamble upon the chance of prices. The form of the venture when aided by evidence may clearly indicate a purpose to wager upon a rise or fall in the price of oil at a future day, and not to deal in the article as men usually do in that business. We must not confound gambling whether it be in corporation stocks or merchandise, with what is commonly termed speculation. Merchants speculate upon the future prices of that in which they deal and buy and sell accordingly. In other words, they think of and weigh, that is to speculate upon the probabilities of the coming market, and act upon this—look out into the future in their business transactions; and in this they often exhibit high mental grasp, and great knowledge of business and of the affairs of the world. Their speculations display talent and forecast, but they act upon their conclusions and buy and sell in a *bona fide* way. Such speculations cannot be denounced. But when ventures are made upon the turn of prices alone, with no *bona fide* intent to deal in the article, but merely to risk the difference between the rise and fall of a given time, the case is changed. The purpose then is not to deal in the article, but to stake upon the rise or fall in its price. No money or capital is invested in its purchase, but so much only is required as will cover the difference, or margin, as it is figuratively termed. Then the bargain represents not a transfer of property, but a mere stake or wager upon its future price. The difference required to be paid in margin may be only hundreds or thousands of dollars, while the capital to complete an actual purchase or sale may be hundreds of thousands or millions. Hence ventures upon prices invite men of small means to enter into transactions far beyond their capital, which they do not intend to fulfil, and thus the apparent business in the particular trade is inflated and unreal, and like a bubble, needs only to be pricked to disappear; often carrying down the *bona fide* dealer in its collapse. Worse even than this, it tempts men of large capital to make bargains of enormous proportions, and then to manipulate the market to produce the desired price. This, in the language of gambling speculators, is making a "corner"—that is to say the article is so engrossed or manipulated as to put it out of the power of the market to the will of the gamblers, and then to place its price within their power. Such transactions are destructive of good morals and fair dealing and of the best interests of the community. If the article be stocks, corporations are crushed and innocent stock-holders ruined to enable the gambler in its price to accomplish his ends. If it be merchandise or grain, the poor are robbed and misery engendered.

These remarks perhaps contain nothing new, but they are made to show how a contract legal on its face may become an instrument of illegal and ruinous schemes, injurious to the community, are contrary to the policy of the State. The illegal purpose is therefore a fact falling within the province of the jury, and when found by them brings the contract under the ban of the law. If this purpose or intent be nothing but to wager on the rise or fall in the price of an article and not to deal in it "bona-fide," the law must pronounce the bargain a gambling contract. This brings us to consider the defendant's offer of evidence which the Court rejected. Every offer of testimony is to be judged of by the Court upon the state of the evidence already in or that with which the offer is proposed to be followed. How does this offer stand when the offer was made? The plaintiff had given in evidence a written agreement; not illegal, it is true, on its face but of that kind in gambling ventures. The defendant had shown by plaintiff's own testimony that he was not a refiner of oil, or one who would buy for his own consumption—that he had not sold the oil when he made use of the call or option, and therefore had no contract of his own to fulfill, and also, that he did not intend to call for the oil if the marked price had gone below the price fixed in the agreement. What intent would be inferred from these circumstances? Certainly the belief is induced that there was not an intent to bargain for oil for a real business purpose. Now if he makes this contract it could be shown that many others of a similar character were entered into by the same man, at and about the same time, certainly it would strengthen the conviction that the plaintiff was a *bona fide* contractor in a legitimate business; and if we add to this the fact that he was financially unable to take and pay for the total amount of oil he had contracted for that conviction would become more firm; and that the real nature of his contracts were wagers on the rise and fall of the price of oil. The offer went therefore to the very question whether he was gambling in the price of oil. The objection to the offer that it was not of the time of the transaction is not tenable for this agreement bears date, the 15th of November, 1870, and the contracts offered to be shown were those to mature or prior to the first day of January, 1871. They therefore are not too distant in time to have no bearing upon the character of the contract in question. * * * * * Had the evidence been received and the jury satisfied of the truth of it, the case presents that of a man not engaged in the oil business proper, bargaining for an immense quantity of oil far beyond his ability to pay for, with no intent to consume or sell it, entering into a similar contract previously adapted to wager on the price, and with no intent to call for a delivery of the oil unless the chances of the price fell out in his favor. This presented a question of fact for the jury, and not merely the legal interpretation of the paper on its face, as a wagering contract. The rejection of the offer was therefore an error.

Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PARTNERSHIP.—OPINION BY JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

Judge Sharswood delivered an opinion in the case of Irwin, et. al. vs. Bidwell, et. al., in which the question of the liability of parties to third persons as partners. This case was brought up on a writ of error from the District Court of this county. Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps had advanced money to Mr. Jones in carrying on the refining business, and in consideration had agreed to accept a certain amount of refined oil each year at a stated price per barrel. The parties also entered into an agreement which required Jones to refrain from doing a speculative business, provided for quarterly or monthly accounts of the condition of the business, and further it was stipulated that under certain conditions Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps should have the right to become partners. In a suit brought by Irwin *et al.* Messrs. Bidwell & Phipps were alleged to be partners in the business, and therefore liable for the debts of the establishment, and claimed that the agreement and the bond and mortgage given as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the same, supported the position they held. The suit resulted in a judgment for defendants, and the case was accordingly taken up to the Supreme Court. Judge Sharswood, in his opinion, says: There are three classes of cases in which parties may become liable to third persons as partners. First, when they are actually partners *inter se* by a valid agreement. Second, when not being partners *inter se*, or entitled to any share of the profits, they hold themselves out to the world as such by acts or declarations, and the particular creditor who sues trusts them as partners on the faith of such acts or declarations. Third, when there is an agreement to receive a share of the profits as such, and not a mere commission on profits, or a sum equal to a certain share of the profits as a compensation for services. It has not been and cannot be maintained that the parties of this case bring it within either of the two first classes.

* * * * * * *

It only remains to advert to the argument founded on the supposed effect of the stipulation in the contract by which Bidwell & Phipps, had the option to become partners at any time before June 1, 1870. If they should so elect their advances were then to be considered as capital invested by them to the extent they were to participate in the profits to the extent of three-fourths and to be liable for debts and losses. Upon what principle this would make them partners before it actually exercised the option by electing to become partners, or of the firm it is not easy to comprehend. An agreement between parties to become partners at a future time will not make them such. Such inchoate partnership must be complete before liability can attach, as has been expressly held in Bowell & Badin, 6 Bengh. N. C. 44,57 English Com. Law Reports 272, and the very point in the case of such an option as was here received was decided in Gabrell vs. Evill, 4 Meeson & Welsby 295, in which Lord Abragn said. The defendant clearly was not a partner until he had exercised the option given him of declaring himself such. He never had a right to an account of the profit of the concern. Judgment affirmed.

OTHER OPINIONS.

Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth et al., Allegheny county D. C. Judgment affirmed. Per Curriam.

Logan Bros. vs. Bonsall, Allegheny county C. P. Judgment affirmed. Per Curriam.

By Sharswood, J.—Hays vs. Gallagher, Allegheny county C. P. Affirmed. Thompson, C. J., dissents.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Brady. Affirmed. Irwin et al. vs. Bidwell; Allegheny D. C. Affirmed.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway vs. Pearson; D. C. Affirmed.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon vs. Bonsall; Allegheny C. P. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Scott's Appeal, Somerset county. Order of the Court below discharging the rule to show cause reversed, and the record is directed to be remitted to the Court below to proceed in accordance therewith. Opinion by Agnew, J.

The list for Erie, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties was called, and a non pros. entered in a number of cases. Jarvis vs. Hutchinson et al., Crawford county, Breed vs. Prather, Crawford county, and Latshaw vs. McQuiston, Venango, were continued.

Smith vs. Clark, Erie county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and by Gunnison contra.

Cooper vs. Bushley, Erie county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and by Walker contra.

Lowry vs. Guthrie et al., Clarion. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and Corbett contra, whereupon judgment was reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Insurance Co., of Pa. vs. Stranford Bros., Venango county. Argued by Hancock for plaintiff in error, and by Osner contra.

Adams vs. Merchants National Bank. Crawford county. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error, and by Hotchkiss contra.

Orwin A. Hotchkiss, of Meadville, on motion of D. C. McCoy, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

George A. Kelley, Esq., of Pittsburgh, (druggist,) was appointed by the Court an Inspector of the Western Penitentiary, in place of James A. Lowrie, Esq., resigned.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

James Laughlin was convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Daniel Querd was found guilty of assault and battery, but recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of five dollars.

John Carr was tried on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Verdict of guilty and sentence of $20, and costs.

August Peles entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery, Ernest Nebach, prosecutor.

The next case taken up was that of Jas. Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Louis Schwinberger, James Strailhamn and Robert Holden, indicted for riot and assault and battery. This is one of the cases arising out of the "rail riding" of Daniel Folvey, at Braddock's Field. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

John McBride,	Henry Toll,
Robert McCarty,	Jacob Huber,
Adam Klingman,	Mary Graham,
Wm. Cambell,	Peter Cooper et. al.
Elizabeth Tobin,	Margaret Cox,
Wm. Nautz,	Frank Gilmore,
Geo. W. Strein et al (5)	Mary Murray,
John Grant,	Daniel Cavenor,
James McCallister, (3)	Patrick Kenny, Sr.
Frank Byrne, (2)	Peter Curtin,
Harry Wilkinson,	Nicholas Downey,
T. H. Hamburg,	William Emery.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STRIKER AND STROWD.

In Judge Sterrett's branch the only case taken up was that of Peter Eckert vs. Chris. Abbot and John Knuff, executors of August Abbott, deceased. This was an action to recover rent alleged to be due. On Trial.

Before Judge Shaw the case of Swaine, Walker & Dixon vs. Allvatter & Co. This was an action to recover for materials furnished. Jury out.

James McGinnis vs. Hon. Thos. Mellon. This was an appeal from the judgment of an Alderman, brought to compel plaintiff to pay taxes on a piece of property sold to plaintiff. The Court ordered a compulsory non-suit for the reason that the Alderman had no jurisdiction in the matter in dispute. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY:

112. Peter & Rott vs. Walter.
137. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sigmond.
138. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Williams.
139. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sanderson.
144. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sanderson.
141. People's Turnpike Co. vs. Sanderson.
146. Campbell & Alken vs. Dunlop.
151. Wilson et ux. vs. Skankey.
181. Fleming vs. Memoriary.
182. McNaughtan vs. Toerge.
186. England et ux. vs. Holland.
183. Fleming vs. McGwiggan.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In this Court yesterday, the only case taken up was that of Daniel Stewart vs. Wm. Lyon, on action on a book account to recover $200. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

42.—Byram & Mills vs. Palmer.
54.—Kirkpatrick vs. Stevenson.
59.—Thom for use vs. Ide.
63.—Alleghenv vs. Baum.
68.—Madison Iron and Mining Company vs. Kelvey & Blairs.
69.—Robinson vs. Bert.
70.—Margaret M. Fulton vs. Lemon.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this court the list of Grand Jurors was called over at the commencement of the term and a number of motions of minor importance made.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

SEVERAL common cases were committed to the Work House by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

JAMES WONDERMILLER is charged by his wife with desertion. Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham issued a warrant for his arrest.

THE MAYOR last evening issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary Arthurs, charged on oath of Hattie Mason with assault and battery.

MAYOR CALLOW yesterday had five common cases; Margaret Garnier and Anson McCullough were sent to the Work House for thirty days each.

JOHN MCCLINTOCH last evening made an information charging John Smythe with attempting to rob a money drawer at No. 8 Seventh street.

JOHN GRIFFIN was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the Allegheny Park last evening, and was fined five dollars and costs, by Mayor Callow.

MOSES DUNNY aged fifteen, and Mingos Mader, aged fourteen, both of whom were declared incorrigible by their parents were yesterday sent to the Reform School by Mayor Callow.

YESTERDAY morning W. B. Merriman made an information before Mayor Callow charging John Sullivan with the larceny of a setter dog, valued at $125, and a collar worth seventy-five cents. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Lew Keller made information charging John McIlhose with false pretense, in obtaining money to the amount of $75, by representing that he had money enough to pay the amount. A warrant was issued.

BRIDGET GALLAGHER made an information before Mayor Callow last evening, charging Frank Wolf with the larceny of a horse. She alleges that she captured a stray horse which she found in her pasture, having notified the township authorities. A day or two ago the defendant who is a neighbor, very quietly transferred the animal to his own field. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

T. J. SMITH preferred a charge before Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday morning, against Anthony Lew and Clinton Felkner, alleging that they took possession of a buggy which he had hired, and drove off. Lew succeeded in evading arrest by jumping out of the second story window of his residence, and has not been heard of since. The other defendant has also escaped arrest.

LAST evening, a man named John Hull, entered the office of Mayor Callow, and proceded very abruptly to abuse and swear at Officer Hoch. An officer escorted him to the door, but he soon returned, and commenced in the same strain, swearing and using very abusive language to the Health Officer. Mr. Hull will have a hearing this morning before the Mayor to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

THE "P. R."

Settling an Election Bet According to the Rules of the Prize Ring—The Buckalew Man Knocked Out of Time in the Ninth Round.

The recent election has developed some very peculiar ways of paying bets, but an affair of that nature in Allegheny lately, was settled in a manner different from any method previously tried. It seems that two men, who shall be nameless, were residing in the Third and the other in the Eighth ward—made a bet on the Gubernatorial contest, it being agreed that the loser would propel his opponent in a wheelbarrow over a specified route through the streets of Allegheny. The Buckalew man, however, refused to abide by his contract, which refusal aroused the honest indignation of the supporter of Hartranft, and since the election several warm discussions have taken place between them.

On last Sunday evening the two men met on the street, when the subject was again broached. In the controversy which ensued, they agreed to meet and settle the matter according to the rules of the London prize ring. Carriages and seconds were accordingly procured, and the parties proceeded out the Butler road to Pine Creek, four or five miles from the city, where a ring was pitched and the battle fought. At the end of the ninth round, the Bu kalew man was about as badly used up as his favorite candidate, and threw up the spong. The principals arrived at home about ten o'clock yesterday morning with very bloody noses and black eyes, as the result of adopting such an innocent and interesting way of settling an election bet.

Lecture in Library Hall To-night.

A tour through modern Greece will be an interesting feature of the Lecture to-night.

An Essential of Loveliness.

To be entirely beautiful the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and the pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry or harsh. On the contrary the plainest face, if it be surmounted by luxuriant tresses, is apt to impress by the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is, happily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that LYON'S KATHAIRON was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies, and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that inhabitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity. T

Lecture at Library Hall.

A visit to Herculaneum and Pompeii, will interest those who attend Mr. Bonham's Lecture to-night.

The Magazines.

At J. W. Pittock & Co.'s opposite the Post-office will be found Harper's New Monthly, the Atlantic Monthly, The Galaxy, Scribner's Monthly, Balou's and other standard monthlies for November. Of these, Harper, Balou and Scribner are profusely illustrated and all are filled with original articles by eminent authors. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, a pleasant parlor magazine for November is also among the attractive readings for ladies—for sale by Pittock.

Appleton's Journal (Monthly part) has been received from the publishers. It is an excellent number and well worth the price it is sold at. For sale at the principal book stores.

The Italian Carnival.

A description of the Italian Carnival as witnessed by Mr. Bonham, will be an amusing feature of the lecture at Library Hall to-night.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lacock, Hawthorne & Irwin are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. TS

BREVITIES.

....Lecture at Library Hall this evening.

....The Birmingham market house square is being laid with the Stowe foundation pavement.

....Mr. Charles Heidelberg, of the detective force of New York, is on a visit to some friends in this city.

....All extra assessments before the Presidentiall election should be made before the 24th day of October.

....The Councilman elect from the new South Side wards will take their seats in Pittsburgh Councils next month.

....Special trains will leave the A. V. R. R. and the W. P. R. R. depots for Sharpsburg, at half past seven o'clock this evening.

....Hallo-een approacheth,—the time when cabbage heads are pounded against the doors and gates are lifted off their hinges.

....A special meeting of Common Council will be held on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to consider the equalization ordinance of taxation.

....Mr. William Fleming, of Butler county, had two stacks of oats, containing about three hundred bushels, struck by lightning on Sabbath last, entirely consuming it.

....The Borough Council of Freeport have passed a resolution to have gas on their streets. They intend to put up twenty-two lamps in various portions of the town.

....A south sider played a practical joke on a Pittsburgh music dealer by ordering a piano to be sent to No. 38 Carson street, Birmingham. Arriving there the driver found No. 38 to be a vacant lot.

....The Coroner last evening concluded the inquest in the case of L. C. Dunlap who was killed in Fifty street tunnel Saturday evening, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

....The grand Republican torchlight parade will take place at Sharpsburg this evening. The arrangements are extensive and the demonstration bids fair to be a success if the weather is favorable.

....Letters of administration have been issued on the estate of the late John Ralston. The administrators are James Laughlin and John H. McKelvey. His personal property amounted to $50,000.

....Forest leaves, shaded in the darkest tints of autumn, are the favorite garniture for winter bonnets. Half wreaths of roses of every imaginable color, with long trailing sprays, are seen on the French hats.

....Yesterday afternoon a German boy employed in the Anchor Cotton Mill, on Lacock street, Allegheny, had fingers of one of his hands badly crushed in the cog wheels. Dr. Herron attended him.

....One night last week some one broke into the boat house of the Soho Boat Club, and destroyed their minutes and other books and papers, and did considerable damage to the furniture. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

....Wm. Holtzheimer, of the Continental Restaurant, drew a donkey in a raffle, Saturday night. He was for a time like the man who drew the elephant in a lottery, and was glad to dispose of the animal at a low figure.

....A bohemian "sword swallower" died in the Erie lockup last Friday. A coroner's inquest was held, when it was decided that the deceased came to his death—not by swallowing swords, but by swallowing too much whisky.

....Wm. B. Colbert, colored, well known to police fame, was arrested by Officer Hoffnegor last night for breaking open a man's trunk at the place where he boarded on the hill. He will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

....Veteran Legion excursionists left on their excursion to Baltimore, Washington and other cities at 5:10 last evening. The party consisted of about forty gentlemen, among them were General Pearson, Fire Marshal Butler, and others.

....At the regular meeting of the Keystone Social Circle, Friday evening, October 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, W. C. Connelly, Jr.; Vice President, D. Bonline; Secretary, W. C. Ide. Treasurer, W. S. Brauff.

....We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for publication. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscripts, which fact we impress upon all contributors.

....Persons desiring to have THE DAILY GAZETTE left regularly at their houses in the city, or at their places of business, can receive it every morning by leaving their names at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, either as weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly subscriber.

....The *Fairview Reporter* published by Colonel Samuel Young and R. W. Criswell, at Fairview, Allegheny county, is a new weekly paper, the first number of which is before us. It is a seven column paper, devoted to the local interests of the locality in which it is published, and enjoys a very liberal advertising patronage.

....At a meeting of the directors of the Park Savings Bank James Rafferty, Esq., was duly elected President of the Board, the place having become vacant by the death of the late lamented Judge Kelly. Mr. Rafferty possesses the confidence of the entire community, and will make a prudent and capable officer.

....The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, at which Messrs. Cowling and Connelly were awarded the contract for placing 5,100 bushels of coal in the cellar of the city building, at 11½ cents per bushel. The bill for repairing the Hope and Friendship engine houses were approved.

....Mr. James Cofroth, who died recently in Sacramento, was born in Franklin county, Pa., but went to California when a lad. He was a printer by trade, but afterward became one of the leading lawyers in his adopted state. He was successively a member of both branches of the State legislature, and acquired a controlling influence in the Democratic party.

....A rather peculiar accident occurred at Erie, on last Friday. A little boy named Good, went into a switch shantie to warm himself. The switch tender came in and set down on the boy's shoulders. The little fellow struggled and when the man got up it was found that the boy's breast bone had been broken. His recovery is thought very doubtful.

....Officer Enil Berger, who arrested Leonard, the insane man who made so desperate an attempt to commit suicide Sunday night, informed our reporter yesterday that the man was better and would likely recover. He has a family residing in Allegheny. The reason why the knife was not found in possession of the prisoner when searched was that he had it concealed in a piece of tobacco.

....A lame girl, who had not, for fourteen years, once left the third-story back room in which she lived, was among those who participated in the children's excursion to Philadelphia. When carried to the Park she asked what the grass and trees were, and had to be told the names of the most common objects. She is now daily enjoying herself in the grass and sunshine, and was seen to weep softly every little while from pure joy.

....Since newspaper postage has been reduced to one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, it is said that a great many papers which are placed in the office never reach their destination. Persons wrap up two or three papers, frequently weighing four or six ounces, attach a cent stamp and deposit the package in the postoffice, and that is just as far as it ever gets. Uncle Sam agrees to carry two ounces of newspaper—not four—for one cent.

....Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Government, will recommend, in his annual report, the sale of the site and materials of the Marine Hospital in this city, and the erection of a pavillion hospital in its stead. Mr. Mullett favors the discontinuance of all except the hospitals at the lakes, thus getting rid of a big lot of badly planned and aged establishments, neither serviceable or sanitary, and which absorb appropriations for repairs to no useful end.

....George Bush, formerly proprietor of a literary depot in Wheeling, was found dead in one of the rooms in the county jail, at that place, last Friday. Some time since Mr. B. was adjudged a fit subject for the insane asylum, and was awaiting room in that institution. This explains how death found Mr. B. in the county jail. On Sunday his remains were followed to their last resting place by quite a large delegations of the Red Men and Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a member.

....In his sermon on Sunday at Smithfield Street M. E. Church, the Rev. A. B. Leonard was speaking of individuals in the church who were really of the world. It was often so, he said, in the political as well as the religious world; men often tried to do two things at once. A great Philadelphia editor had attempted to ride two horses at the same time, which were going in opposite directions. Now he was on neither, and had fallen between them both, and was the laughing stock of everybody.

....The absurdity of post-dating weekly newspapers has exemplification in the New York *Ledger*, the issue of which bearing date Saturday, October 26, was made Monday. This paper says their popular contributor, Fanny Fern, is extremely ill, when the fact is she will be dead sixteen days when the date of the paper shall have been reached. By the way, the last contribution but one this lady made to the columns of the *Ledger* ended with a quotation from Festus: "O God, I thank Thee that I live!" the paper bearing date two days after the date she died.

Beautiful Goods—Just Received.

Ottoman Cloths.
Honey—Comb Cloth.
White Corduroy.
Cloth Shades in Merinos.
Cloth Shades in Cashmere.
Cloth Shades in Empress Cloths.
Cloth Shades in Poplin Alpacas.
Roman Scarfs.
Roman Striped Ottoman Shawls.

All the above goods are of the richest and most beautiful colorings to be found in the Eastern cities, and will, we are satisfied, be very much admired.

Please call and examine our stock.

MCKEE, MURPHY & CO.,
59 Market street.

F. Mayers, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 68 Ohio street, near the Market house, Allegheny City, has now received his fall and winter stock, and invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of same. His stock is very large and has been selected with great care in order to meet the varied wants of his numerous customers. Parties in want of boots and shoes may rely upon good work and moderate prices at his store. T

Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Irwin, at No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special inducements to parties desiring cook stoves. Their stock is complete, comprising various styles. Families desiring anything in this line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. TS

Overheard on Wylie Street, Yesterday.

Johnnie, my son, here is a ten dollar bill; go down to the Boston Clothing House, in Howard Block, No. 95, and buy you a suit of clothes. They have but one price, and any thing you buy that does not suit your mother when you get home, all you have to do is to return it and get your money or another suit. I call that fair dealing. I buy all my clothes there and am going to recommend them to my friends.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

THE MONEY MARKET.

How Shall the Stringency be Relieved—Our Business Men's Views—The Pittsburgh Delegation Selected to Call on Secretary Boutwell.

The movement among business men generally in the leading centres of trade, looking toward some measures for the relief of pressure on financial circles, seems to be gaining ground rapidly and has already engaged the attention of the most prominent business men in the West. In previous issues we spoke in detail of the plan, and yesterday published the petition which is to be laid before Secretary Boutwell,—the petition asking for the re-issue of the forty-four millions of greenbacks retired, and the using of them to retire bonds of an equal value, thus putting more money into the market, retiring bonds, and saving two and-a-half millions of interest yearly.

The business men of our community have been considering the matter, and the following gentlemen have been deputed to visit Washington, to present the views of the manufacturers, merchants and bankers of Western Pennsylvania on the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to confer with him in relation to such permanent or temporary relief, if any, as it may be in the power of the Department